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No. 7745.—VOL. L.
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1890.
Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE, THEATRE ROYAL.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, junr., Griffiths Bros., Conquest, jun., Leopold Bros., Pleon, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Willson, Comyns, Charteris, Deering Bennett, Grey, Ænea, and Maggie Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT, and following Saturday at 2.30.

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(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Four Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE DON (for four nights only), and (by special desire) DOMESTIC ECONOMY. At 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. SATURDAY NEXT, Two Special Performances, at 2 and 8, of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING. MONDAY NEXT (for Four Nights only) THE BUTLER and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED. HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
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THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 105th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. FOLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS DAY, at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Black, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. (557th performance.) Last Night. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Herbert, Phyllis Broughton, Esmé Lee, Florence Darley, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Templer Saxe, Albert James, W. Cheesman, George Preston, A. T. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

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(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 152nd performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, January 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROOK. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Comedietta, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polak, Amelia Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Ellissen, &c. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROOK. Produced by Mons. MARIUS. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Pessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Lorikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sorti, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will realize (in character) Lord Tennyson's Dramatic Poem "RIZPAH." Exclusive engagement and first appearance of Mdlle. VANONI TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 15th inst. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and danseuse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

A SCARE, AND ITS LESSON.

THE only thing that surprises us about the rumours of an impending dissolution is that anybody should have thought them worth a formal contradiction. What the *New York Herald* served up yesterday was only a dish of resurrection-pie. The rumours were started a fortnight ago and more, simultaneously indeed with the publication of Captain O'SHEA'S new move against Mr. PARNELL. There was a first blush of probability about the scare which for a time deceived even some of the elect; but there was probably no intelligent politician who on second thoughts gave a moment's credence to the rumours. A bird in the hand is worth any number of birds in the bush, however glittering may be their plumage. This elementary piece of proverbial philosophy is not rendered less true because the *New York Herald* begins a fortnight late to paint that plumage afresh.

Lord SALISBURY, then, will not dissolve before his time. The Septennial Act is the Unionists' great weapon: they will not be so foolish as to throw it away. Even if the Tories were inclined to do it, the Liberal Unionists would not let them. Nevertheless, in the interests of the Liberal party, we rather wish that the rumours were more credible. If there were only a little more show of probability in the scare, it might do useful service in causing our side to strengthen any weak places in its organization. Just as the man of well-ordered habits is told to live every day as if he should die that night, so a well-organized party should be ready to face each session as if it were the last. Is the Liberal party at present in such a position? That is the only question which is worth serious discussion in connection with the rumours of the day. And, first, with regard to party organization outside Parliament. The Liberal war-cry of victory at the next election is "as in 1885;" but we cannot go back to the position of 1885 without candidates to take us. In every constituency which we held in 1885, but lost in 1886, a good candidate is therefore indispensable. Nowhere is this more necessary than in London, which is in many ways the key of the whole position. Are the Liberal candidates in London all of them strong men? Are they in all cases the best men procurable? But it is not only in what we may call the "lapsed" constituencies that good strong candidates are essential. We shall not win back all the 1885 seats: that is past praying for. In Birmingham, for instance, even if the Tories and Chamberlainites do not patch up their quarrel, we certainly shall not sweep the board. Therefore it is necessary, if we are to have a majority such as was in 1885, that we should win several additional seats to make up for those which were lost in 1886, and which we shall not recover. We have won some such seats already—Peterborough, for instance, and Kennington. But are we ready with candidates who are best calculated to win many more such at the General Election? In Lancashire, more especially, is everything ready? One thing is certain, that we shall not win any great victory at the General Election unless the organizing of it is put in train now. The rumours of impending dissolution will not have been in vain if they serve to press these questions home on the Liberal managers, local and central alike, and make them have no rest until satisfactory answers are forthcoming.

So far as the interests of the Party inside Parliament are concerned, there seems every reason to look forward to a session of good, hard fighting—of such fighting as there should be in a session which might be the last. As for Ireland, the Government's worst enemies will be themselves. It is only now that their blundering in the PIGOTT business can be properly driven home. In the case of the expected Land Bill Ministers are in this dilemma: either it will be a big Bill, when their criticism of Mr. GLADSTONE'S in 1886 will recoil on themselves; or it will be a little Bill, when it will please nobody (except a few landlords) and settle nothing. As for questions of general policy, the line of the Liberals is clear. "There was not a single article of their political creed," said Lord SELBORNE last night in an unguarded moment of idle boasting, "that the Liberal Unionists had renounced, there was not a single Liberal measure which they had before supported which they would not support still." We will leave it to Lord SELBORNE and his friends to settle with their consciences as best they can how far that boast tallies with their actual performances in the past—with their votes, or abstentions, on the Death Duties for instance. We select this example because it brings us to what is likely to be a fresh test in the immediate future. Mr. GOSCHEN is going to have a large surplus. Mr. FOWLER'S excellent speech at Wolverhampton last night shows that the distribution of that surplus will be the occasion of a strong fight on the Liberal side in favour of Liberal principles of finance. According to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the working men now pay 13½ per cent. of their incomes in taxation, whereas the upper and middle classes pay 6 per cent. We shall await with curiosity to see what support Lord SELBORNE'S friends give to the Gladstonians in combating such differential taxation in favour of the rich.

THE FREE SCHOOLS "KITE."

INTERVIEWS FROM VARIOUS STANDPOINTS.

THE suggestion that Mr. Goschen will use some of his surplus to carry out Lord Salisbury's proposal at Nottingham for "assisting" elementary schools, has been on the tongue of every educationalist during the last few days. The matter at present is vague and indefinite; all are crying for more light. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been viewing "the free schools kite" through various spectacles—those of well-known leaders of public opinion on such subjects. The Roman Catholic position is clear; but what the majority of Anglicans will do it is hard to predict. The result of our representative's interviews is subjoined:—

I. ROMAN CATHOLIC: FATHER BUCKLEY, M.L.S.B.

It would be impossible to get a more representative Roman Catholic than Father Edmund Buckley, the well-known School Board member for Southwark. Our representative wended his weary way through the slums in the neighbourhood of which dwelt those immortals "the three tailors of Tooley-street" until he came to a street with reason called "Melior," for there dwells Father Buckley. The good priest felt the difficulty of dealing with a subject so much *in nubibus*, but he said that he was quite willing that his schools should be managed by a board representing the ratepayers, in the persons of guardians or vestrymen, and subscribers to the schools who are also ratepayers. Why should they object when they already submitted to the Government inspection? But he must not be forbidden to teach Catholicism. "I hold certain views about the confessional, about the Pope, and about the Holy Communion;" he explained, "and I must deliver my message. While our sympathies are Liberal in everything else, in this we are Conservatives of Conservatives."

Father Buckley continued that the fees in the Catholic schools were nominally higher than in the Board schools; but such was the poverty among the riverside labourers, that practically free education was given. Therefore the remission of school-pence would not make much difference to the parents, but a greater Government grant would be of immense benefit to the schools. "You see," he added, "we start with a heavy debt, for we can't compel owners of land to sell any for our purposes like the school boards can; and it is always a very up-hill fight for us, for our people are very poor—though, I must say, they subscribe nobly. Not all the children in our schools are Catholics, for we most loyally observe the conscience clause; and I don't think the innovation proposed would alter the character of our scholars. Our children all leave after they have passed the fourth standard and the regulation age, in order to help the family to keep body and soul together. The Board schools do not touch the class for which they were intended. It is those children whose parents are able to allow them to attend the schools until they have passed the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards that benefit so largely."

II. BAPTIST: DR. CLIFFORD.

Dr. Clifford, the ex-president of the Baptist Union, said to our representative that he felt bound to regard the proposals coming from such a source with suspicion. The Nonconformists would be up in arms, and the Anglican clergy, sniffing the battle from afar, would raise the old cry, "The Church in Danger!" In view of a general election—probably in the near future—this would make an excellent rallying shout, and every clergyman would be turned into a political agent. Personally he was strongly in favour of free education in principle, though in practice it would not, he thought, have much effect upon the attendance in schools. It was not want of pence—speaking generally—but want of principle and sobriety that caused parents to be unwilling to educate their children. Taxation without representation, however, was an iniquity, and should be resisted tooth and nail. The ratepayers who gave the free education should have the management of it.

Dr. Clifford, it may be said in parenthesis, is strongly in favour of Americanizing the schools—that is, inducing children of all sorts and conditions of life to use them in common. To take up the thread of the interview, the learned doctor proclaimed himself a supporter of the "Secularist plank." Jews and others, he said, were unwilling to have the Bible taught to their children at the schools, and their objections, as they were ratepayers and had

STAGE AND SONG.

The cast of the "As You Like It" revival at the St. James's has been arranged as follows:—

The Duke	Mr. Charles Fulton	Jaques	Mr. Arthur Bourchier
Frederick	Mr. George Canninge	Adam	Mr. Everill
Orlando	Mr. Laurence Cautley	Oliver	Mr. Walter Gay
Sylvius	Mr. Matthew Brodie	Celia	Miss Amy McNeill
Touchstone	Mr. Sugden	Phœbe	Miss Beatrice Lamb
Le Beau	Mr. Macdona	Audrey	Miss Marion Lea
1st Lord	Mr. Norman Forbes	Rosalind	Mrs. Langtry

* * * * *

The King-street playhouse has been handed over to an army of decorators, and is already resplendent in many coats of new paint and gilding. Mr. Lewis Wingfield is infusing an appropriately mediæval spirit into his crowd of supers, and devoting much of his spare time to the superintendence of carpenters and costumiers. The Jersey Lily herself will put in an appearance to-day, when something in the nature of a full rehearsal will be indulged in.

* * * * *

The Oxford University Dramatic Society has now definitely decided to give Robert Browning's "Strafford" at the end of next month. The relatives of the dead poet have expressed considerable gratification at the idea of this academic performance, and I shall be surprised if the scheme does not excite much curiosity in metropolitan dramatic circles. The play, except in one or two instances, has not yet been cast, for the O.U.D.S. will not know the strength of their available forces until the commencement of term. Mr. Henry Irving, jun., has, however, been entrusted with the title-rôle, and it is probable that Mr. W. J. Morris, who made such a distinct hit last year as Marc Antony, will play Pym. I imagine that there will be some little difficulty in finding a suitable Charles I.; in fact, there are so many important parts to be filled that the resources of histrionic Oxford will be taxed to the utmost. Unfortunately, the society will no longer be able to rely upon its quondam shining light, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, who has transferred himself to the wider sphere of "the profession" itself.

* * * * *

Mr. Alma Tadema, by the way, has kindly consented to design the scenery and dresses for "Strafford," a fact which should greatly enhance the interest of the production. Mr. Alan Mackinnon, who has done much good work at Oxford in former years, will stage-manage the play, and Mr. W. L. Courtney will be responsible for the "version." It is not probable, though, that many "cuts" will be necessary.

The playgoers of New York do not appear to have been greatly struck with the beauties of Ibsen's "Doll's House," which has been given at Palmer's Theatre by Mr. Richard Mansfield's Company. Brother Jonathan has evidently as little taste for dramatic caviare as our Australian cousins.

* * * * *

Augustus Druriolanus—as his worst enemies must admit—is a man of some slight energy. Scarcely has he launched his Drury Lane pantomime than he is hard at work over "Tra-la-la Tosca." This being disposed of, he has now rushed off to the Prince of Wales's Theatre to look after "Marjorie," a young lady who will see the light next Saturday under the auspices of the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

* * * * *

The new play by Miss Annie Irish, which is to be produced at Terry's Theatre on the 23rd inst., will be called "Across her Path." As the title implies, the piece deals with a portion of the career of a young lady who is sadly beset by the machinations of an evil-minded villain.

* * * * *

Mr. Charles Collette, who has recently given his mirth-provoking entertainment at Guy's Hospital, was testimonialized the other day by the staff of that institution. The "offering" took the form of a silver-gilt liqueur stand.

* * * * *

Miss Amy Roselle's reception at the Empire last evening was certainly flattering, and she was honoured with an enthusiastic "call" at the conclusion of her "turn."

* * * * *

Apparently the irreverent burlesque actor is allowed to run riot in the provinces to an extent altogether forbidden in London, for I hear that a comedian in one of the Manchester pantomimes is appearing with éclat in the Irving-cum-ballet costume which Mr. Fred Leslie donned and doffed last autumn.

* * * * *

I regret to hear that Mr. Forbes Dawson, the well-known actor, is dangerously ill, as the result of an attack of the prevailing epidemic.

* * * * *

"The Gondoliers," though it has certainly failed to "catch on" to any extent in America, is by no means regarded as a hopeless case by the cognoscenti division in New York. A few judicious changes in the company will doubtless work wonders.

R. U. E.

to support the institutions, should be respected; but he was afraid that Nonconformists generally would not be of such opinion.

III. METHODIST: REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the leader of the militant Methodists, told our representative that he will fight against any arrangement which does not give the people control during school hours of every building in which education is carried on wholly at the people's expense. The number of endowed schools, he said, was so small that they need not be taken into consideration, and voluntary subscriptions would cease with the introduction of free schooling. Out of 15,000 parishes in England, including urban ones, there were 10,000, mostly rural, in which only Church schools were to be found, and as many as half a million of Wesleyan Methodist children were compelled to attend there. With Mr. Forster's great measure in 1870 it was agreed as an alternative scheme that there should be a national school built within three miles of every child's house. This was never done, and, as Mr. Hughes said, was impracticable on account of the expense and other reasons. There were two alternatives. Truly national schools should be built to accommodate grouped districts, or the existing Church of England school buildings should be handed over to the management of ratepayers' representatives during school hours. It should be remembered that the schools were partially built with national money.

"In objecting to this," exclaimed Mr. Hughes, "the clergy are cutting their own throats and throwing away the substance for the shadow. They seem to want to maintain a monopoly, when they know very well that the present state of affairs cannot continue long. Why, under the new régime the vicar will be sure to be chairman of the managing committee; and out of school hours—say, from 8.30 to 9 A.M.—he can teach the children the Athanasian Creed, and tell them that I am an impostor, or that their parents will go to everlasting perdition." The second alternative Mr. Hughes considered far and away the best. It was curious, he said, as showing how small a world Cardinal Manning lived in, that his Eminence seemed to think that the difficulty was as much an urban as a rural one. In reality the difficulty presented itself as incomparably greater in the country. But one thing Mr. Hughes insisted upon, and that was that if the ratepayers so desired the Bible should be taught in school hours—taught, however, in a fashion that did not involve sectarianism. This religious instruction should be managed on the local option principle. In 1870 Mr. Chamberlain and the Unitarians, Mr. Hughes continued, introduced the secular plank into the Liberal Educational programme. The division which that caused among the Methodists had now been healed, and he thought that the Baptists and Congregationalists agreed with their fellow Dissenters whom he represented as to the advisability of including religious instruction in the educational curriculum. "At the London Board schools," Mr. Hughes observed, "the Bible is used, and out of the hundreds of thousands of possible objections on the part of parents only six have been made." In conclusion, he said that Lord Salisbury's proposal would be of great advantage to the "voluntary"—and especially the Catholic—schools. He did not think the remission of fees would affect parents much, but a considerable amount of the school teachers' time now absorbed in taking the pence, would be saved.

IV. INDEPENDENT: DR. PARKER.

In reply to various questions Dr. Parker (who was found prostrated by the influenza) said to our representative that Lord Salisbury's proposals seemed to him to be deeply tinged with Chamberlainism, but with the Chamberlainism that was originally very popular because very Radical. Chamberlain and Salisbury seemed to have become intermixed in the new proposals, and therefore he viewed them from beginning to end with considerable suspicion. He would make a small charge for education in the Board schools; he did not care how small, because he looked upon it as a symbol of independence and responsibility, rather than as a mere money equivalent. Of course there were cases in which fees were impossible. These cases he would deal with separately on a basis of charity, taking care, however, to have such a conscience clause as would prevent charity from becoming sectarianized. The idea of free education was abstractedly not without fascination. But why, he asked, should that be free which in tens of thousands of cases could be easily paid for? On the other hand, the fascination might be considerably modified when it was remembered how such generosity—if generosity it might be called—could be perverted to party purposes. Dr. Parker said he knew he should be referred to the "conscience clause," but, he explained, he wanted to be quite sure that there would be a conscience in those who worked the conscience clause. He was about tired of that term. It seemed very much what the conscience of the man who used it enabled him to see in it. Dissenters had often been made the victims of the conscience clause. In popular education we should get rid of all arrangements that created invidious distinctions. The phrase "conscience clause" might easily become a byword, a taunt, and a sneer.

"You ask me," said the City Temple preacher in conclusion, "what I would do. I would get rid of all priestism, ecclesiasticism, and religious teaching of every sort and kind from rate-aided schools; all schools should become Board schools, and personally I would give no public aid where any religion is taught, whether Papal, Anglican, or Nonconformist, during school hours. Secularism pure and simple is my motto in day school education."

V. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—REV. J. J. COXHEAD, M.L.S.B.

Our representative next called on Canon Gregory, who, as canon in residence at St. Paul's, was found in the quiet, old-world Amen-court. Canon Gregory is president of the National Society for Educating Children in the principles of the Established Church, and as such is a leader of Church opinion. But he declined to speak until he had had the details of Lord Salisbury's scheme before him. The National Society generally, it is understood, has resolved to remain for the present a "dark horse." But our representative found a Church of England exponent in the Rev. J. J. Coxhead, a strong Churchman and a prominent member of the London School Board. Mr. Coxhead said that he did not for a moment think that Lord Salisbury proposed to aid denominational schools by rates, but only out of the Consolidated Fund. So the question of ratepayers' representatives assisting in the management of voluntary schools seemed to him out of the range of practical politics. At the same time he agreed with the Bishop of London, and not with the majority of his church friends, that taxation without representation was opposed to our constitutional principles; and that if ratepayers supported denominational schools they should be represented on the management, so that they might be sure that their money was wisely spent. But the appointment of master and mistress ought certainly to rest with the denominational authorities.

The difficulty in the cities was comparatively small; it was in the country that it would be felt. He would oppose anything that tended to alter the character of the denominational schools. In districts where there were only church schools, if the children's parents did not care for the fare there provided for them the children must go without religious instruction at the day school. Of course, it was a different matter in the case of Board Schools. "I have always been in favour," continued Mr. Coxhead, "of the certain number of free schools in great centres of population, but the London School Board has never seen it. In the main, however, in my opinion, free education is not needed, and the two millions surplus might be more advantageously expended. Free education will not have the effect—which Radicals contend that it will—of levelling society, but will materially and injuriously affect our national education. For, as you must know, there exists among the working classes a strong class feeling, and the more well-to-do parents will withdraw their children from the society of little ragged and dirty ones, and send them to private schools at which the education is not so good as at the public schools. And let me say that I object to hearing denominational schools termed 'private;' that is a minomer, for Government officials inspect them. The comparison between affairs in England and Scotland is a ridiculous one. Across the border the laird's son sits down to his lessons side by side with the labourer's lad. Fancy that in London!"

Finally our representative called, in the hope of completing his tour of inquiry, upon Dr. Rigg, who may be described as one of the leaders of the Conservative section of Wesleyans. He, however, did not care to commit himself. His views, he declared, might be found in his writings; how much they would have to be modified in the light of the new proposals he should not like to say until he had definite details before him.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The course of affairs in Lisbon so far is an interesting commentary on the value alike of party politics and of a free press. The chief danger in the internal situation created by the compliance of the Portuguese Government with Lord Salisbury's demands was that a Republican *émeute* might ensue. But, according to the *Standard's* correspondent, "though the public excitement continues unabated, the popular cries have partaken little of the Republican tendency, and those of 'Down with England' have been few, while, on the other hand, patriotic shouts and *vivats* for Senhor Serpa Pimental have been constantly heard." That is to say, the excitement is letting itself off in party warfare, and a change of Ministry is a substitute for Revolution. Similarly with the indignation against England, there is good reason to hope that popular excitement will wear itself out in threatenings, snortings, and splutterings in the press. Such are the uses of safety-valves.

The latest addition to the fetish-worshippers is Lord Selborne. Federal Home Rule, he said last night, "would be putting the whole British Constitution into the crucible and melting it down." The implied statement is not correct, but let that pass. But does it not occur to Lord Selborne that before you can melt an image down you must set it up, and since when has he erected "the British Constitution" into a golden calf? Seriously, such nonsense should be left to the Tory *canaille*. It is unworthy of an ex-Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor.

All these melting-down metaphors are nonsense, because the essential peculiarity of our Constitution is that it is not rigid, but fluid. But if Lord Selborne merely means that Federal Home Rule may involve many changes, the taunt is particularly misplaced in his mouth. Mr. Gladstone's original scheme was one that would be applicable to Ireland only. Objection was taken, and rightly taken, to such a scheme; and one of the first persons to do it was Lord Selborne's own leader, who made it a *sine quâ non* that any scheme applied to Ireland should be applicable also to England, Scotland, and Wales. Lord Selborne should, therefore, address his reproaches on this head not to Mr. Gladstone, but to Lord Hartington.

A belief in "special providence" seems to be the chief abiding possession which Mr. Stanley has brought with him out of the forests of Central Africa. It recurs in all his utterances, and in none of them is it more quaintly expressed than in the little speech from Zanzibar reported this morning. He was describing in apostolic fashion his "journeyings often, his perils in the wilderness, his watchings often in hunger and thirst;" and then related this incident:—

> We looked across that dark river to the forest beyond, and wondered whence help could come. I sat near the river, endeavouring to cheer the men, and had said to one of my officers, "Moses brought water out of the rock at Horeb: Elisha was fed by ravens at the brook Cherith: the children of Israel were fed with manna in the wilderness; and even so God will minister unto us." Almost at that instant there was the sound of wind, the whirr of wings, and a fine fat guinea-fowl fell near my feet, and was promptly seized by my little terrier Vic.

Here is a new chapter, indeed, to the Acts of the Saints: true to the old style, even to the little dog that went with the holy man. But there is no nonsense about Mr. Stanley. He is no "waiter" on Providence; for at that very moment he had taken every possible measure to forestall it—even including a determination to abandon, if necessary, sixty-two invalids as mere dead weight on the expedition.

The German Emperor, like the Tzar, takes "great joy and satisfaction" he says, in the preservation of peace, which also he is determined to maintain. But observe that while the Tzar gives evidence of his resolve to maintain the peace by keeping his warlike estimates down, the German Emperor thanks the Reichstag in that connection for running the warlike estimates up. The contrast is significant.

Balfour or Barnum? Which is the better, asked Mr. Bryce last night; nor waited for an answer:—

> They heard nothing in or out of Parliament except the process of pacifying Ireland and adulation of Mr. Arthur Balfour. It was the best advertised thing he ever knew. There was only one thing equal to it, and that was the advertising of the great show at Olympia. (Laughter.) But of the two he preferred Olympia, because, whether it answered the promises in the advertisements or not, it did no harm.

There is a valuable hint in Mr. Bryce's comparison. Why does not some enterprising Home Ruler organize a Balfour show on the lines of Barnum's? The Irish papers have talked of Mr. Balfour as Nero often enough; but why not show him as such—with burning homesteads, and battering-rams, and resident magistrates sentencing right and left "not for political reasons only"? A travelling show organized on such lines would be a most valuable adjunct to the "Home Rule Van."

Most people will be delighted to hear, on the authority of the chairman of the London Tramways Company, that the drivers and conductors in its employ are worked on the average less than twelve hours a day. At the same time, there is a startling discrepancy between this statement—given with authority at the company's half-yearly meeting yesterday—and the statement, over and over again reiterated by the men, that the working hours are from sixteen to seventeen daily. Further inquiry into the chairman's statement elicits, however, the unwelcome explanation that the average of less than twelve hours is obtained by reckoning the exact time spent by the men on the cars. Of course, it must be pointed out that this is no fair computation, for between journeys and before starting in the morning the men have to spend daily enough time on duty to make up sixteen hours a day; and though this attendance has to be put in, it is not counted by the company. If the directors want credit for humanity they must get it by some more genuine way than this.

We cannot congratulate Messrs. Philip and Son, the map-makers, either on their promptness or on their patriotism. We received from them yesterday a new map of Central Africa, showing more particularly "Stanley's explorations," but giving also the divisions of the continent according to "spheres of influence," &c. The whole of the Shiré Highlands and of Nyassaland up to the Rovuma River are marked as "Portuguese"—and this on the very day when the Portuguese had agreed to accept the Ruo as their northern boundary. On the other hand, Messrs. Philip are very liberal to the "British African Lakes Company," which is marked boldly over all the territory for miles and miles west of Lake Nyassa. Whether the Company will be grateful for thus being thrown into the arms of the Agoni is another matter. But even so, how unpatriotic are the Messrs. Philip compared with the German map-makers, who never lose an opportunity of annexing with the paint-brush for the honour and glory of the Fatherland!

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'s Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being rounded by a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.

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THE GOSPEL FOR DRAUGHT ANIMALS.

ILLUSTRATED BY SANDOW.

SOME months ago there was published in these columns an interview with the inventor of a new arrangement for traction—Mr. T. H. Brigg. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has just had an opportunity of witnessing further experiments, performed by Sandow, in support of Mr. Brigg's theory. These experiments practically demonstrated that the muscles of neither man nor beast can be utilized to the best advantage if applied to the task in the fashion that prevails throughout the world of yoking horses to vehicles. Experiments already recorded showed how very much easier horses could move loads in certain positions than they could in others. Mr. Brigg contends that if a horse is connected to a load by a horizontal trace it is absolutely impossible for it to do such work as could be done were the conditions altered as proposed by himself. It is generally supposed that the superior muscular power of a horse has a great deal to do with the amount of draught that it can effect. Nothing of the kind, says Mr. Brigg, and in the presence of our representative he prepared to prove his words. There can be no doubt that Sandow is a strong man, perhaps stronger than "the strongest man on earth." Well, Sandow, asked to exert his strength in the same way as our horses are compelled to, could not with one hand pull more than about 150 lb. You can experiment yourself. You will find that you cannot pull half so hard straight from the shoulder as upwards from an angle of, say, thirty degrees. Sandow was next placed with his body in a vertical line, resting against a plane, standing upon a pivoted foot-board; and whilst in this position Mr. Brigg's boy, aged seven years, stood on a platform with a small 12 lb. spring balance in one hand, one end of which he gave Sandow. But the strong man could not resist more than 2 lb. The plane against which Sandow rested was slightly altered, and then he could only resist 10 lb. The plane was still further thrown back, and the child could only just outdo the man. Had the plane been thrown still further back, it is doubtful whether a strong horse could have overcome Sandow. Both men and horses—and for that matter all living creatures—are mechanical living levers. This is the cardinal article of the faith that is in Mr. Brigg. By placing Sandow in an unfavourable attitude he was made practically useless so far as the exercise of his strength went. Mr. Brigg argues that our horses are placed in the same unfavourable way, and that their energy is painfully wasted. Instinct makes a horse endeavour to get his weight forward, whilst all the time, owing to the bad application of the burden, it is being taken from him. If men only realized the fact that horses are levers, Mr. Brigg is hopeful that motives of business as well as motives of kindness to animals will range every one on his side. A good many authorities have approved of Mr. Brigg's gospel to the horse, notably Sir Redvers Buller and such a past-master as Lord Arthur Somerset; while Mr. Gladstone, in a postcard to Mr. Brigg on the subject, has displayed another facet of his cut and polished mind. It all depends upon the centre of gravity. Sandow assured our representative (who is not a strong man) that it is impossible to hold out with one hand, however strongly developed the muscles of the arm may be, a weight heavier than that part of the body outside the centre of gravity of the whole. The present system of traces throws all the weight on the hind-quarters of the horses, and makes them do work with two legs when they should do it with all four. Mr. Brigg some time ago took a certain draught-horse that weighed 14¾ cwt., and standing it on the weigh-bridge found that the weight of the hind-quarters resting on the hind legs was 6 cwt., whereas the weight of the fore-quarters carried on the fore legs was 8¾ cwt. Then traces were attached to the animal, and four men pulled upon them through a dynamometer, exerting a force equal to about 5 cwt. It was then found that the horse only weighed on its forelegs about 4 cwt. Mr. Brigg is the inventor of a system of levers attached to the forecarriage which works automatically and by means of a tie-rod between the forward part of the shaft and the lower ends of the levers; and thus the weight is thrown forward upon the horse as the circumstances necessitate. The inventor, who is an engineer and lives at Barnes, is a veritable enthusiast, and next month will lecture on the subject at the Animals' Institute, Wilton-place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. ARCHER AND MR. BUCHANAN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I did not "answer" Mr. Robert Buchanan's "general charge against me as a mean and spiteful critic." Such "charges," from such a quarter, are not answered by men of literary self-respect. I simply contradicted a mis-statement of fact, which, uncontradicted, might have done me harm. Mr. Buchanan has now, after his own graceful fashion, admitted his error. The question of fact is at an end; questions of opinion I decline to discuss with Mr. Buchanan.—Your obedient servant, WILLIAM ARCHER.

January 11.

ART GIFTS OF THE DECADE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Rathbone has not, I am afraid, read my article in the *Nineteenth Century*, but has rested content with a perusal of the extract which you gave in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Had he done so he would have seen that I had made especial mention of the gift of the Messrs. Tangye, while massing the other donations, the details of which were not given to me by my informant at Birmingham. So also in my list of "places possessing fine museums erected by the inhabitants" I mention Derby, Nottingham, Chester, Leek, and Hanley, all of which I am stated to have overlooked. The gift to Paisley and Mr. Ruskin's museum at Sheffield belong, I believe, to the "seventies." The value of Lady Schreiber's gift to South Kensington has never, to my knowledge, been officially valued: as, placing it at £5,000 I wished to be well within the mark, which I should not have been, as Mr. Rathbone admits, had I taken his figure. I was not unaware of Mr. Franks's gift to the British Museum, as Mr. Rathbone may see if he will turn to page 236 of my recently published "Japan and its Art." Mr. Rathbone has perhaps never had the experience of obtaining for and compressing within the limits of a magazine article many thousands of facts and figures ranging over a considerable period, or he would have known that many facts and figures which the author would fain find room for he must of necessity omit.—Yours obediently.

New University Club. MARCUS B. HUISH.

THE INFLUENZA AND "NATURAL LIVING."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The epidemic has spread far and wide in Germany, but I have learned some valuable facts from many German societies for "Natural Living" (having an aggregate membership of 26,000) which I think will be interesting to the English public. The members of these societies have suffered very little from the epidemic, and as their rules and the habits they enjoin are published, I venture to think public attention may be properly directed to them:—

1\. Daily habits. Every morning a cold sponge down, the sponge full of water to be pressed once down the spine. Air and exercise, walking, or any outdoor exercise. At night the bedroom windows open at least four inches. Plain diet, into which fruit enters at breakfast and dinner, and very little meat. 2. Change of air from town to country at stated intervals, or averaging three days a month, or longer. 3. Rest and relaxation one day in seven. These regulations are of the simplest, and yet have been found efficacious in thousands of instances to ensure immunity, not only against occasional epidemics, but also against the great majority of "the ills that flesh is heir to." London, if not so conveniently situated as other populous centres, has facilities for sea seeking which the Southern Railway Companies would do well to extend. For along what may be called the English Riviera may be found not only a typical London-on-Sea, but representatives also of its smallest, largest, quietest and most fashionable suburbs.—Your obedient servant,

C. L. ANDRE.

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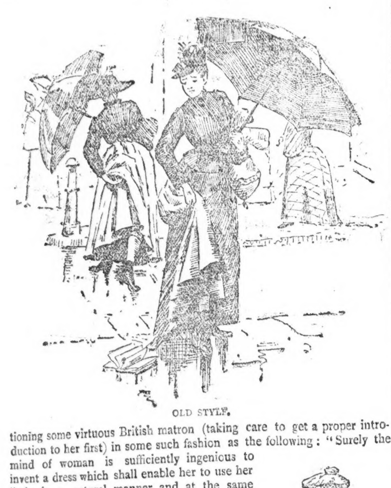
MUD AND PETTICOATS

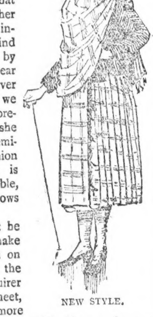
(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

EASE before elegance" was the maxim of the boatswain in "Midshipman Easy," and the state of our London streets during the present winter seems to have led to its practical application by all wearers of petticoats. The sight of a virtuous man struggling with adversity is said to be pleasing to the gods. Virtuous women so situated may be equally satisfactory spectacles for gods, but those I have met lately in my walks abroad have hardly fulfilled a simple mortal's ideal of the dignity of suffering.



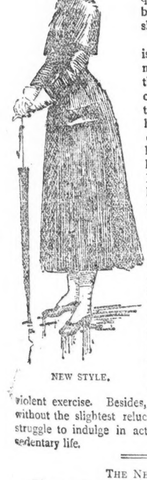
OLD STYLE.

There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and most women take it when, laden with parcels and bearing an umbrella, they endeavour to gather up their pendent skirts previous to paddling through the liquid slush of the roadway. One may fancy a philosopher questioning some virtuous British matron (taking care to get a proper introduction to her first) in some such fashion as the following: "Surely the mind of woman is sufficiently ingenious to invent a dress which shall enable her to use her limbs in a natural manner and at the same time avoid bedaubing herself with the scrapings of the roads?" I can imagine the worthy lady replying with some heat that that modesty which is her distinguishing characteristic demands that a quantity of flapping frills shall wind about her ankles and encumber her movements. If the indiscreet questioner should hint that to his mind displays of muddy stocking, surmounted by layers of miscellaneous underclothing, appear less decent than a suitable dress, however curtailed in its skirts, would be, her answer we can predict beforehand. Argument she holds to be unfeminine, but her opinion on the subject is quite unchangeable, because she knows she is right.



NEW STYLE.

Perceiving that he is not likely to make much impression on this good lady, the courteous inquirer turns away, to meet, however, a more dangerous objector. "Would you have us look frights?" says the young lady, who picks her way daintily in the virtuous matron's rear. Far from it. A dress in which it would be possible to move freely and gracefully is all that is demanded. Nothing more. The philosophic mind, free from the prejudices of Mrs. Grundy, fails to perceive any indelicacy in the wearing of a pair of neat gaiters. Surely a special walking dress is as much a necessity in any reasonable scheme of women's dress as a riding habit. It is true that in the days when men made the best statues of the female form divine women wore trailing garments (if any), but then the climate of Greece differs from that of England considerably, and in general Greek ladies who respected themselves did not walk abroad or take violent exercise. Besides, Diana adopted a costume to suit the occasion, without the slightest reluctance. English women are making an absurd struggle to indulge in active exercises attired in a dress intended for a sedentary life.



NEW STYLE.

THE NEW EDITION OF DE QUINCEY.

The second and third volumes of the new edition of De Quincey's works (A. and C. Black) keep up the promise of the first. In the second we have the Autobiography continued from 1803 to 1808, and the Literary and Lake Reminiscences. Some of this matter was included in the edition of his works which De Quincey himself revised, but the larger portion the editor, Professor Masson, tells us, consists of recovered magazine articles that have been practically inaccessible hitherto to British readers. The third volume contains the London Reminiscences and Confessions of an Opium Eater, and both works have a close connection, chronologically and otherwise. Professor Masson takes a liberal view of his duties, and both in notes and general arrangement performs them admirably. In one volume is a capitally-executed portrait of De Quincey—the one with which the public are most familiar; while the other contains portraits of De Quincey's father, mother, and uncle, from medallions in the possession of Mrs. F. Baird Smith. Altogether the general get-up of the edition continues to be most creditable.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.*

THESE two volumes tell the second half of Mr. Garrison's story. As that story is the narrative of the final struggle and victory of the cause of Abolition, the length of the book may be regarded as not excessive, though, of course, considered as the biography of an individual, it goes beyond all legitimate bounds. At the time with which the third volume opens the prospects of the Abolitionists did not seem very hopeful, to the outer world at least, and probably to the weaker brethren of the cause, though Garrison himself was never disheartened. The *Liberator*, the organ of the party, did not pay its expenses, and the appeals to public opinion were met sometimes with indifference (we hear of eleven persons as forming the whole of one gathering), sometimes with active hostility. Garrison's extremist views (as they were regarded) which went so far as to denounce the maintenance of the Union with slave-holding communities, were regarded with suspicion and dislike even by many anti-slavery politicians. His attempt, in concert with the "Conscience Whigs," to resist the annexation of Texas failed completely. He can scarcely have improved his position by his anti-Sabbath convention, called in Boston as a protest against Sabbatarian opposition to the notions of Abolitionist meetings on Sunday. In 1850 came the tumultuous meeting at New York, to which the biographers have given the name of the "Rynders Mob." (Rynders was an eminently disreputable antagonist of the Abolitionists, and led the disturbing party at one of their gatherings.) In 1853 Garrison still further embroiled himself with the orthodox by attending a Bible convention, at which the authority of the Scriptures—which, indeed, had been grossly abused by pro-slavery advocates—was very freely handled. On July 4, 1854, he emphasized his views by publicly burning the Constitution of the United States, calling it at the time "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." This could scarcely have improved the prospects of the cause. Nor was the general outlook cheerful, though, indeed, Massachusetts had passed its Personal Liberty Law as a protest against the Fugitive Slave Law. From 1856 the Kansas conflict began, and three years later came the tragedy of John Brown. Garrison was a non-resistant, but his non-resistance theory had a certain elasticity about it: "I disarm John Brown; but I do not stop there; if I did, I should be a monster. I also disarm every slaveholder and tyrant in the world." In fact he held with the French thinker who accepted the abolition of capital punishment—but on the condition that "messieurs les assassins commençent les premiers." And now his triumph was at hand, but this triumph was won, say his biographers, not by "Northern manhood, conscience, church, and clergy," but, "on the one hand, by the simple fidelity of a remnant pledged to eternal hostility to slavery wherever found and legalized, and on the other, by the sheer wickedness and demention of the short-sighted Slave Power." After the Emancipation Proclamation, Garrison appears as a moderating force in the counsels of his party. He worked earnestly for the re-election of Lincoln when Wendell Phillips opposed it, on the ground that the President had not had his heart really in the cause. When the war was over and slavery at an end, Garrison proposed the dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society. This was in 1865. In the same year the *Liberator* came to an end. He had reaped no worldly reward from his labours, and he was without a profession. A national testimonial was started and a sum of about 33,000 dols. collected, not a very munificent result, it must be owned, but apparently satisfactory to the moderate wants of the recipient. He lived seven years longer, writing on such questions as Women's Rights, Free Trade, &c. The biography concludes with a pleasing chapter entitled "Inner Traits." It is a relief to turn from the public career, with its incessant combat, to the peaceful and affectionate home life. The little inconsistencies of the man amuse and please. Will it be believed that this champion of liberty thought it almost a sin to wear a beard?

It is a pity that Mr. Garrison's sons have not been able to take a more impartial attitude, and use a more judicial tone. The champions of lost causes may be excused if they retain the bitterness of the conflict, but the conquerors can well afford to be more generous. Surely there is something to be said for the attempted neutrality of Father Mathew, when he came to the States to plead the cause of abstinence, and for Kossuth, when he sought to enlist national sympathy in behalf of Hungarian independence. To have proclaimed themselves allies of the Abolitionists would have been simple ruin to the objects which they had in view. At that time they would hardly have gained a hearing in an open meeting even in the cities of the North. And is it not a little violent to speak of James Gordon Bennet as a "truly satanic Scotchman"?

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* "William Lloyd Garrison. The Story of his Life." Told by his Children. Vols. III. and IV. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

A YEAR'S BUSINESS FAILURES IN THE STATES.

THE bankruptcy statistics of the United States during the past year cannot be said to be favourable. The total number of business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* is 11,719, or 10¾ per cent. more than in 1888. The increase in liabilities is 16¾ per cent., and in assets just under 14 per cent. It is in the New England States that most of the heavy increase in debts of traders failing in 1889 is found, total liabilities amounting in that region to £7,705,000, or more than three times what they were in the preceding year. In the middle States liabilities of failing traders increased £860,000, or 11½ per cent. In other portions of the country the debts of those who failed aggregated less than in 1888. Wool dealers and woollen goods manufacturers and dealers have suffered severely, their liabilities being £1,400,000 in excess of the like total for 1888, which accounts for about one-third of the excess liabilities. Dealers in boots and shoes, dry goods, paper, iron, rubber, provisions and other articles doing a large business in Massachusetts and Rhode Island have collapsed in some cases owing to the interdependence of credits. Pennsylvania has also shown a notable increase of liabilities among various industries, but in New York State there is a decline of £1,160,000, or 24 per cent. The totals for the whole United States are:—

	1889	1888
Number of failures	11,719	10,587
Actual assets	£14,118,000	£12,399,000
General liabilities	28,070,000	24,080,000
Per cent. of assets to liabilities	50	52

The encouraging features of the statistics are to be found in the fact that the heavier disasters for 1889 took place relatively early in the year, and in the probability that the comparative conservatism shown since may be continued. *Bradstreet's* also points out as more than likely that the struggle of combinations in the industrial and commercial world as opposed to smaller and isolated enterprises, which has characterized the past year, has been mainly responsible for a share of the increased disasters recorded.

The Canadian record of failures is an improving one, with only 1,616 failures in 1889 as compared with 1,730 in 1888. The total liabilities, too, are only £2,628,000 against £3,099,000 the year before, and the assets £1,223,000 against £1,435,000 in 1888.

A POSTAGE-STAMP COMPANY.

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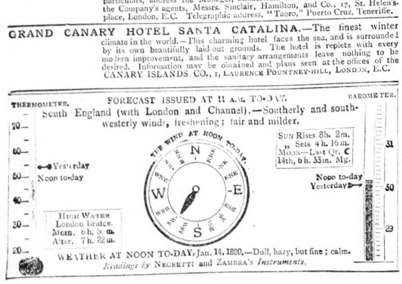

FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly and south-westerly winds, freshening; fair and milder.

Sun Rises 8h. 2m.
" Sets 4h. 16m.
Moon—Last Qr. ☾ 14th, 6h. 33m. Mg.

High Water
London Bridge.
Morn. 6h. 5m.
After. 7h. 22m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 14, 1890.—Dull, hazy, but fine; calm.

Readings by Negretti and Zambra's *Instruments.*

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B   B    A A     R   R  N N   N   U     U   MM     MM   S
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FOURTH EDITION.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

AN APOLOGY TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

ATTACKS ON ENGLAND BY THE PARIS AND MADRID PAPERS.

The surrender of the Portuguese Government to the British demands has, as stated in several of our editions yesterday, been followed by the resignation of the Portuguese Cabinet. In the Chamber of Peers yesterday Senhor Barros Gomes made a statement to the House regarding recent events. He expressed regret that the sudden development of events had prevented him from coming to the Cortes to give an account of the negotiations which he had carried on with the British Government. He then read all the Notes which had been exchanged with the British Foreign Office, and declared that he had always sought to come to an understanding with Great Britain. With that view he had entered into negotiations with Mr. Johnston during that gentleman's visit to Lisbon in the spring of 1889. In conclusion, Senhor Gomes said he hoped that a cordial understanding with England would be arrived at. For himself, he had done all in his power to save the dignity of the country without compromising its interests.

The President of the Chamber then announced that the King had accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and had charged Senhor Serpa Pimental to form a new Ministry. The Chamber afterwards rose.

SENHOR BARROS GOMES APOLOGIZES.

Senhor Barros Gomes has personally expressed to Mr. Petre the regret of the Portuguese Government at the outrage committed at the British Consulate on Sunday evening. The British Minister yesterday received a Note from the Government again expressing regret at the incident, and assuring him that the escutcheon should be replaced and the damage repaired. The actual author of the outrage, a Spanish coal-miner, who was accompanied by a crowd of young students, will, adds the Note, be handed over to the proper tribunal.

THE PROBABLE NEW MINISTRY.

The King has entrusted Senhor Serpa Pimental with the formation of a new Ministry, and it is expected that he will submit the list of his Cabinet to his Majesty to-day. It is considered probable that the new Cabinet will be composed as follows:—Senhor Serpa Pimental, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Pinheiro Chagas, Minister of War; Senhor Lopo Vaz, Minister of Finance; and Senhor Frederico Arouca, Minister of Public Works.

EXCITEMENT IN LISBON.

The public excitement continues unabated, but yesterday the popular cries partook little of the Republican tendency, and those of "Down with England!" were few; while, on the other hand, patriotic shouts and vivats for Senhor Serpa Pimental were constantly heard. At eleven o'clock last night the streets were still alive with people. Processions were parading the chief thoroughfares, bearing aloft the Portuguese flag and giving themselves up to patriotic demonstrations of the most enthusiastic description. The Legations of each of the European Powers, except Great Britain, were visited, and in front of each the processionists, as they marched past, cheered vociferously for the State concerned, and loud cheers were given for the cause of civilization. The manifestations before the French, German, and Spanish Legations were especially marked by enthusiasm and sympathetic feeling.

A Reuter's telegram received this morning says that last night stones were thrown at the British Consulate, which is now guarded by police. The mob finally dispersed quietly.

It was stated last evening that a patriotic League is about to be organized, with the object of promoting a propaganda against commerce with Great Britain and the purchase of British products.

PARIS AND MADRID PAPERS ATTACK ENGLAND.

The Paris press takes the side of Portugal. Even the *Temps* and *Le Débats* condone the violence of Major Serpa Pinto in their indictment of Great Britain. The *Paris* says that Lord Salisbury had been acting a nice little comedy; until he thought the time ripe to play the bully, he made believe that he was quietly discussing the right of the Portuguese Major to brush away the negroes who blocked his path in the debatable land. While he was talking politely, he was massing naval forces along the coast of the Portuguese Colonies, and this concentration once effected, John Bull showed his long teeth to the Ministers of Dom Carlos. The threat was brazen, brutal, and cynical. Portugal is now denuded of her best African territories; Dame Albion grabs in all directions in Africa—here from the Turks, there at at the cost of France or of the Boers, and now she despoils her old friends the Portuguese.

The *Temps* insists that the Anglo-Portuguese wrangle comes within the 12th clause of the General Act of the Congress of Berlin. Many other papers take this view, and advise Portugal to appeal to Europe, grounding her appeal on this clause. French sympathy, they say, will go with her, for it is not good for civilization to let Lord Salisbury act on Prince Bismarck's maxim that might is better than right.

The *Imparcial* (Madrid) says:—"England has accomplished an unheard-of outrage. Blinded by her ambition, she has elected to display her force instead of respecting right and international compacts. She protects savage tribes, disdains and tramples on her unwary allies, and paralyzes the diffusion of civilization to assist mercantile companies that will make Europeans odious in Africa. Will not Great Britain some day pay for this and analogous misdeeds? An old Spanish proverb says, 'There is no debt that is not paid some day.'" The *Epoca* and other Madrid journals publish comments in the same strain, showing sympathy for Portugal and strong censure of the conduct of the British Government.

THE O'SHEA-PARNELL DIVORCE SUIT.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NEWSPAPERS.

In the Divorce Court, to day, Mr. Justice Butt, addressing Mr. Inderwick Q.C., with whom was Mr. Lewis Coward, who appeared for Captain O'Shea, said with regard to the motions for calling upon the proprietors of the *New York Herald*, *Star*, and *Freeman's Journal* to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court for having commented on the O'Shea *v.* Parnell case, he could not hear the motions to-day. He said this because he did not want to keep counsel in attendance needlessly. The motions were for attachment, and they were matters with which the parties applying must put themselves in order. There was a rule requiring that in cases of motions certain affidavits must be filed so that the officers and judges of the court might have an opportunity of seeing them. The affidavits referred to had not been filed, nor had copies of the newspapers been left with the court. He therefore could not take the case to-day.

"This," said Mr. Inderwick, "is a case in which he have had great difficulties to contend against."

"That may be so," replied the judge: "I merely mention the case in order to say that I cannot take it to-day."

Mr. Inderwick: I hope your lordship will hear it before this day week at all events.

Mr. Justice Butt: I don't see why I should. I don't think much harm will accrue from any delay. Probably the fact that these motions are pending will have the effect of preventing any repetition of the conduct complained of.

Mr. Inderwick: Under the circumstances, I am afraid not.

Mr. Justice Butt: Well, I'm afraid I cannot postpone it until next motion day. At present I think they must be called upon in their order, because the parties summoned may have something to say. They may apply for costs. I have mentioned the matter merely for the convenience of counsel. I don't think I shall take the motions to-day.

Subsequently, the whole matter was raised afresh by Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith, who, appearing for the papers incriminated, asked that the motions should be dismissed with costs. The judge so dismissed them.

LORD EUSTON'S ACTION AGAINST MR. PARKE.

THE DATE OF TRIAL FIXED.

Mr. Parke, looking pale and worn, sat in the well of the court at the Old Bailey this morning, with jaunty Mr. George Lewis by his side. Lord Euston also was in the precincts of the court. Mr. Justice Hawkins finally fixed to-morrow (Wednesday), at half-past ten o'clock, for the commencement of the trial.

GREECE NOT TO SUPPORT THE CRETAN INSURGENTS.

The *Evénement* publishes an interview which (a Central News telegram says) its editor has had with M. Delyannis, Greek Minister to France. M. Delyannis, referring to the Cretan difficulty, formally denied the rumours that the Greek Government intends to support the insurgents in Crete.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS TREATED "WORSE THAN HOGS."

A report published by the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition and treatment of immigrants arriving at Castle Garden, New York, says the Committee are unanimously of opinion that they are treated worse than hogs.—*Dalziel's Cable Agency.*

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST BILL.

The German Government have definitely given up the intention of pressing the Socialist Bill through Parliament before the elections.—*Union Telegram.*

A COUNTY COUNCILMAN AND INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

An inquest was held by Dr. Westcott last Saturday concerning the death of Charlotte Cole, the fourteen-months-old child of an unmarried woman, described as a domestic servant. Twelve weeks previously the mother took her infant to a Mrs. Hull, who lived in a cellar-kitchen in a street off Tottenham court-road, and who undertook to take charge of the child for 7*s.* a week. The father of the child ceased payments, Cole lost her situation, and the 7*s.* could not be paid. Then the child succumbed to its unhealthy surroundings, and died from inflammation of the lungs. The jury, in view of the damp, half underground, and overcrowded condition of the back kitchen, "desired to make a strong representation to the local authorities," and it was stated that the cubical contents of the place were only between 500 and 600 feet, of which space one-third was taken up by furniture and bedding. It was stated that there were several other kitchens of the same kind in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Alfred Davies, of the London County Council, having read the report of the above inquest, applied this morning, in his private capacity, to Mr. Hannay, the Marlborough-street magistrate, for a summons against Mr. Satterwaite, of the loan office, 19, Little Goodge street, for letting since February, 1889, a damp basement cellar 9 ft. 1 in. long 7 ft. 7 in. wide, and 6 ft. 8 in. high, to a Mrs. Arthur at the rent of 3*s.* a week, the cellar being occupied by Mrs. Arthur herself, her sister, her daughter of twenty-two, and an infant, as well as the infant who died under the circumstances above described. Mr. Davis further stated that the place was insanitary because outside the room there was no open area 3 feet wide and 6 inches below the level of the floor as required by the Acts, and further said that the height of the cellar was under 7 feet. Mr. Davies added that he was the more moved to take immediate action, as he had learned that the grown up daughter (referred to above) was unwell, and had been ordered by the doctor to stay in bed for two days in the room in question. He stated that he would have liked to go to the local authorities, but that the St. Pancras Vestry, which was the local authority in this case, was, he feared, too lax in dealing with such matters. Mr. Hannay granted the summons asked for under the Nuisances Removal Act.

PRIZE FIGHTERS AND SPECIAL TRAINS.

It must be a fine thing to be a prominent and popular prize fighter. On Saturday night the train I was in (writes a London correspondent) was unaccountably delayed, and on asking an official the cause, it transpired that a pugilist and a party of friends had chartered a special train for a late journey to Margate. To be the associate of peers, and to be able to afford special trains, would be to many people the height of bliss and luxury.

SHORTER HOURS FOR BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST MEN.

In answer to an extensively signed petition, the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company have decided that six days shall constitute a week's work for signalmen, and extra money will be paid for all Sunday work. The petition of the guards and porters for the same concession is still under the consideration of the management. In the case of the signalmen the new rule came into operation this week.

SERIOUS FIRE IN CAMDEN TOWN.

Shortly before eleven o'clock last night an extensive fire broke out in the extensive pianoforte manufactory of Messrs. J. and A. Hinds, 38 and 40, College-hill, Camden-town, resulting in the complete destruction of the premises. The outbreak is supposed to have originated in the mill, which occupies the basement of the factory. The flames rapidly spread to the show-rooms which extend from the factory into College street, and burned fiercely for two hours. The damage will, it is reported, amount to between £2,000 and £2,500.

SIR J. LINTORN SIMMONS'S MISSION.

The Rome *Tribuna* states that, owing to the demands of the Vatican, Sir J. Lintorn Simmons has suspended his negotiations, and will probably shortly return to London, in order to make a report on the state of affairs.

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY IN LONDON.

Sir Philip Magnus, in the course of an address on this subject at the London Institution last evening, said it had been felt for some years that the University of London had not done all it might have done for the education of the metropolis. It was now understood that the Royal Commission would recommend that teaching institutions in London should have a share in the government of the University. Sir Philip strongly urged the inclusion of chemistry and physics as at Glasgow, engineering as at Edinburgh, and other branches of scientific training calculated to aid the professional man in earning his daily bread. Properly reorganized, the University should be both a teaching and examining body, and with Government aid should become sufficient for the higher education of London.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. DOLLINGER.

The funeral of Dr. Döllinger took place yesterday, and immense crowds witnessed it. Many thousands lined the streets which lead to the beautiful cemetery in perfect order. The hearse, on which lay a beautiful wreath from the Empress Frederick, was followed by a representative of the Regent Prince Luitpold, by Ministers Baron von Crailsheim and Baron von Leonrod. Professor Friedrich performed the funeral service according to the Old Catholic rite, assisted by the Greek Archimandrite and the English clergy. His speech dealt chiefly with Döllinger's work as a theologian.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT BLIZZARD IN THE STATES.

TRAINS BLOWN FROM THE METALS.

News continues to arrive at New York, a Central News telegram says, the terrible devastation caused by the recent blizzard. On the Grand Trunk Railroad at Acton Vale a train was blown from the metals on to its side and wrecked. Three passengers were injured, the others having marvellous escapes. A goods train at Custer, Ohio, was also thrown off the track on to the down line, where a passenger train ran into the wreckage being great. The fireman and engineer were both injured.

ARRIVAL OF MR. STANLEY AT CAIRO

Mr. Stanley, Lieut. Stairs, Dr. Parke, Capt. Nelson, Mr. Mounteney Jephson and Mr. Bonny arrived at Suez yesterday afternoon, after an excellent voyage, and were received by the Khedive's aide-de-camp, the Governor of Suez, the British and American Consuls, and officials, and nearly all the population with much enthusiasm. They proceeded on shore in the British India Company's launch, and dined with the company's agent. Mr. Stanley is white-headed, but otherwise looks no older. He is in perfect health, as are also his officers, except Dr. Parke, who is much pulled down, but looks younger. He was carried on board, but is now convalescent. The whole party left for Cairo this morning, arriving about noon. They propose staying in Cairo a week.

CANADA AND THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

It is announced at Ottaway that the Government is willing to permit the States to continue the present *modus vivendi* as regards the Fisheries Question for another year. Pending the negotiations for a permanent settlement, the Minister of Marine claims exclusive authority over all harbours, and refuses to permit the Quebec executive to improve the Quebec harbour unless by direction of the Ottawa Government.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The fight in the United States Senate over the renewal of the lease of the Alaska seal fisheries has broken out afresh. Senator Plumb, in the course of a conciliatory speech, said he believed England would agree to the protection of the fisheries by the United States.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

DEATH OF A WOMEN'S RIGHTS CHAMPION.

A famous lady champion of the rights of her sex has passed away with Mdme. Olympe Audouard. Mdme. Audouard married a Marseilles notary, from whom she was judicially separated after an ill assorted union of only several months' duration. Having regained her freedom, she travelled in Egypt, Turkey, and Russia, and then returned to France to begin a literary career by a volume which was entitled "How Men Love!" Mdme. Audouard next started the *Cosmopolitan Review.* The lady became more embittered against the stronger sex by a Ministerial injunction, which forbade her to discuss politics in her periodical. Vexed and weary of Europe, Olympe winged her flight to America. Once more returning to her native country, she tried to give lectures under the patronage of the elder Dumas, but was not very successful in this line. Of late years she was one of the best-known and most devoted disciples of Allan-Kardec, the Spiritualist. She wrote several novels, as well as a treatise on the "Other World."

THE FIRE IN A CORNISH MINE.

Work has now been resumed at the Dolcoath mine, and very little damage was done by the recent fire. The market value of the shares in the mine have only slightly receded.

LEAD POISONING.—A ROYAL COMMISSION PROPOSED.

At the monthly meeting of the Pudsey local board, held last evening, County Councillor William Dibb Scales, of Grove House, Pudsey, by permission of the board, attended and made a statement on the subject of lead-poisoning, and the action proposed to be taken by the West Riding County Council thereon. Mr. Scales stated that the County Council had resolved to ask the Local Government Board to inquire into the matter. He wished to suggest that it was desirable that they should provide the medical officer to the County Council with such information as was deemed necessary with respect to their water supply; also to supply him with information from the different medical officers of the town and from the Leeds Infirmary as to the number of people in Pudsey who suffered from the effects of lead poisoning during the year 1889 and in the present year up to date. He would then probably subpœna some of the medical men to give evidence before the inquiry. Mr. Wilson said he believed the board would only be too pleased to supply the information asked for.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN ACTRESS.

Bertha Anderson, formerly a member of the London Gaiety Company in America, attempted to commit suicide at New York yesterday by leaping into the river. She was saved.—*Dalziel's Cable Agency.*

THE "GOLDEN LEGEND" IN THE EAST END.

Music lovers at the East-end are to have an opportunity of listening to a representation of "The Golden Legend," this being intended to be given at the Assembly Hall, Mile-end, on the first Saturday in February. So great an interest does Sir Arthur Sullivan attach to the performance of his work that he has undertaken to attend the principal rehearsal, and an orchestra of professional players will be provided.

THE TRUTH ABOUT JUDGE O'HAGAN'S RESIGNATION.

Judge O'Hagan writes to the *Freeman's Journal* that the schedule of Judicial Rents for 1889 was in no way the cause of his resignation of the office of Judicial Commissioner. He resigned simply because his doctor impressed on him that he ought not and could not with safety continue the course of life which his judicial duties imposed on him.

THE NEW BULGARIAN LOAN.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin says:—The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* remarks that yesterday's article of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* in reference to the new Bulgarian loan shows that Russia's action aims chiefly at protecting her material interests, and that since she appeals to Article XXII. of the Berlin Treaty the communication to the Powers from the Russian Government conveys no formal protest, but simply a reservation of its just claims to the payment of the war indemity. Thus the Russian Note offers no occasion for further diplomatic action with regard to the political situation in Bulgaria.

EVANGELICALS IN COUNCIL.—THIS DAY.

Whatever number of new societies may spring into existence nothing prevents the gathering from all parts of the country which has taken place at Islington on the second Tuesday in January for some fifty years. The Bishop Wilson Memorial Hall was well filled this morning. The Rev. W. H. Barlow, vicar of Islington, presided, and delivered the inaugural address. The first subject debated was "Recent hostile criticisms on the authority and position of the Old Testament Scriptures," on which the Dean of Canterbury read the first paper, and in the discussion of which the Rev. C. R. L. Engleström, secretary of the Christian Evidence Society, and others took part. Canon Bell, rector of Cheltenham, gave an address on "The influence of revealed truth on the minds and hearts of the educated;" and the Rev. A. Pearson, vicar of St. Margaret's, Brighton, and others followed.

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT OF THE PRINCE.

The death of Macdonald, the old servant of the Prince of Wales, at ndringham the other day gave, says a contemporary, the Prince an ortunity of showing his usual kindness to his servants and subordinates. He Prince George attended the funeral and wreaths from the various members e Royal Family were laid on his coffin. Macdonald had been in the service e Prince Consort before he went to the Prince of Wales. He had paralysed for some years, and unable to work; but the Prince gave him age and pension, and when the Queen went to Sandringham last year she im a visit.

THE SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Salvation Army is just now removing its headquarters from Queen, a-street to the premises above the District Railway Station at Blackfriars ilding, which was until a few days ago known as the Oriental Hotel, has age commanding Blackfriars Bridge and the east end of the Thames ankment, on which for some years past the Army has been ous to establish its headquarters. Considerable inconvenience, even before the recent fire, was experienced at the premises in Queen Victoria-street, owing to the continued expansion of the Army operations at home and abroad. Further relief has been obtained by the acquisition of two large warehouses in Clerkenwell-road, where the printing and publishing of the Army literature will be henceforward carried on.

THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY CITY JOURNALISTS.

CONTINUED HEARING TO-DAY.

In the Queen's Bench to day the trial of Claude Marks, Charles Woolf, and James Marix, for attempting to extort money from Marcus Bebro and James P. Ablett by threats to publish damaging articles in the *Mining Record*, was resumed.

Sir C. Russell continued the cross-examination of Mr. Ablett, who admitted that the original Crystal Reef mining property never crushed a ton of ore and never paid anything to the shareholders. Witness and a syndicate obtained the property for £6,000, and formed a company to work the property with a capital of £90,000, of which £65,000 was to be paid to the vendors.

Sir Charles then took the prospectus in hand, with a view to show that it did not sufficiently disclose the true state of affairs to the public.

Has any capital been sent out to the property?—Yes; I think Mr. Fenton told me £500.

So much?—Yes.

Have you ever had anything to do with the Stock Exchange?—No.

Are you aware that if there is a small allotment of shares people can be got to see them, and that such people are called "bears"?—I do not know. (Laughter).

"Bears" can be cornered?—Possibly.

The total number of shares allotted was 39,364?—Yes.

And of those 34,000 were allotted to Mr. Bebro, yourself, and your nominees?—I am not aware.

Mr. Forrest Fulton interposed, saying that shares were allotted to 108 shareholders.

In answer to further questions, witness said he applied for 10,000 shares and was allotted 5,000. He paid the allotment money. He did not enter into arrangements to buy some more shares so as to put the shares at a premium on the market before the allotment on August 26, but he did act with a view not to put a "fictitious value on the shares," but to "maintain the strength of the market."

After examining the witness as to the present financial position of the company, Sir Charles asked,

Has the company—which was said to be second to none, and with such a large capital—now only £176 in the bank?—Yes, but calls would produce some £30,000 odd.

Oh, *in nubibus.* But call money does not always answer?—Not always.

Mr. Forrest Fulton then began to re-examine the witness.

DEATH OF LORD CAIRNS.

We regret to announce the death of Lord Cairns, which took place early this morning. The death was the consequence of a severe chill caught about ten days ago, succeeded by a severe attack of influenza, which developed into an acute attack of broncho-pneumonia.

THE EPIDEMIC.—THE MOST SERIOUS PERIOD PASSED.

The information reaching the War Office yesterday in regard to the influenza epidemic is held to indicate that the most serious point in the course of the disease has now been passed. The complaint does not seem to be diminishing in Bermondsey, and the doctors have several patients suffering from a very acute form of it. Dr. Macnamara stated yesterday that one of his patients, a woman, had died from influenza, and he had registered her death to that effect. At the hospitals there is a considerable diminution in the number of patients. Yesterday's returns would seem to indicate that the outbreak among the seamen and troops in the port and garrison at Devonport had seen its worst. About thirty mild cases of the epidemic were dealt with yesterday at the Bristol Infirmary, in addition to a few cases at the General Hospital. An outbreak of influenza has taken place at the barracks at York. The epidemic has made its appearance in the Newcastle police force, and is spreading in Aberdeen.

Perhaps the least expected result of the "epidemic" has been its effect on the price of butcher's meat. The run on legs and shins of beef for beef-tea, prescribed in "slop dietary," was so heavy last week that at the Central Meat Market prices for these parts went up 100 per cent.

A hotel-keeper in the Strand is stated to have declared that over twenty persons have left his house during the past week in consequence of a scare produced by the prevailing epidemic. Another large house near Piccadilly is said to be practically empty from the same cause.

WELL-KNOWN INVALIDS.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, is confined to his room by an attack of influenza, which seems likely to prevent his attendance at the offices of the Board for some few days to come. Mr. Balfour was attacked with influenza on Saturday night. On Sunday and yesterday he was confined to bed, and has been compelled to postpone all official appointments till to-morrow. Lord Napier of Magdala is also down with the influenza. Mr. Benson has been compelled to postpone the first night of the "Taming of the Shrew," at the Globe Theatre, to January the 23rd, owing to the fact that Mr. Helmsley, the scenic artist, and nearly all his staff, are down with the prevalent epidemic.

Lady Zetland, her eldest daughter, Lady Hilda Dundas, and the younger son, the Hon. George Dundas, have been attacked by a severe form of the malady, which confines them to their rooms in the Viceregal Lodge. Lord Belgrave, son of Lady Grosvenor, is also laid up.

THE EPIDEMIC ABROAD.

The mortality in Paris is slowly decreasing. The Duchess of Anhalt is still suffering very severely from influenza, so that the Duke could not leave her to attend the Empress Augusta's funeral. Prince Charles, a brother of the Grand Duke of Baden, is also ill of the same complaint. Count Perponcher, the late Empress Augusta's Chief Chamberlain, was attacked by the influenza during the funeral on Saturday, and had to drive home before the procession had reached Charlottenburg. Influenza, which made its first appearance in Vienna on the 8th of December, has now almost totally disappeared. The influenza epidemic is increasing in Lisbon.

LORD HARTINGTON'S ILLNESS.

There was yesterday a decided improvement in the condition of the Marquis of Hartington. This fact has been telegraphed to her Majesty. Before leaving Merton Hall on Saturday the Prince of Wales asked to be kept constantly informed as to the progress of the Marquis, and frequent telegrams have been sent to his Royal Highness. Dr. Robson Roose arrived at Merton Hall shortly before nine o'clock last evening, and, after a consultation with Dr. Lack, the following bulletin was issued:—"The improvement shown this morning continues. Lord Hartington has been quiet the whole day, and his temperature is normal."

It was reported this morning that Lord Hartington had passed a much better night. After to-day no further bulletin will be issued.

THE CONDITION OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The bulletins issued at the palace yesterday state that the health of the King is improving. His strength is increasing, and he is taking more nourishment. There seems to be every probability of his early recovery.

Queen Victoria has shown the deepest sympathy with the Queen Regent and the Royal family of Spain, and, at her Majesty's request, has been kept every day informed of the phases of the young King's illness.

MR. GLADSTONE TO THE GUARDIANS OF INDIA.

After a lecture on India by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., last evening, at Hawarden, in seconding a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. Gladstone said:—Let every one determine to do India all the good he can. Let every one determine that the same principles of justice, and mercy, and equity which he wishes to see prevailing in the Government of this country shall likewise prevail, so far as his vote may effect the issue, in India. I rejoice to think that it would be impossible for us to hold India by the sword alone. We could not dispense with military power, but it is, depend upon it, by the enlightened principles of government, by the constant extension of those principles, that you can hope to make your Indian Government permanent and happy. When I say permanent, I do not undertake to answer for all the ages that are to come; but I believe it is quite possible that that Empire may yet be long-lived. I believe that the prospects have improved from generation to generation, and almost from year to year. One thing is perfectly unquestionable—that there is no portion of the population of India which would wish to see the British power dislodged, in order to bring in any other Power from any other portion of the world.

DEATH OF AN EX-M.P.

The *Irish Times* announces the death at the age of ninety of Mr. Anthony Lefroy, formerly M.P. for Dublin University, and son of Lord Chief Justice Lefroy, who also lived to an extreme old age.

Mr. Gladstone will contribute an article on the late Dr. Döllinger to the next number of the *Speaker.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS IRREGULAR.—SMALL BUSINESS.—OPERATORS STILL OCCUPIED WITH THE SETTLEMENT.

The tendency of the discount rate in the open market is still to improve, and the general quotation for three months' bank paper is now 4⅞ per cent., with little disposition to do business below that figure. There is again a good demand for money, but the supply is rather more plentiful, and 5 to 5½ per cent. is the charge for advances for the day. The New York exchange is scarcely so firm, but if the discount rate only continues to rise there will be little difficulty in drawing supplies of gold from Paris.

There is not much improvement in the amount of new business transacted on the Stock Exchange, speculators being still to a large extent taken up with the settlement arrangement. There is no very decided tendency in any department, the movements as a rule being irregular. In the Home Railway market there have been some realization sales of Brighton Deferred now that the dividend is known, and South Eastern Deferred are again being offered, but Sheffield Deferred continues in strong demand. Foreign Government Bonds are neglected, and show no change of importance. American Railroads are mostly lower, but exceptions are Norfolk and Western Preference and Philadelphia and Reading shares. Trunks are steady, but Mexican Railway issues have fallen severely, partly as a result of the decrease of £6,800 in the traffic, the total take having been £14,100 only. Mining and miscellaneous securities are quiet.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers invite subscriptions for 5,000,000 dols. worth of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway four per cent. general mortgage gold bonds. The price of issue is 99¼ per cent., equal to £198 10s. per bond of 1,000 dols. The above 5,000,000 dols. bonds form part of 6,000,000 dols. bonds which were issued by the company in reimbursement of the amount expended in constructing various lines of railway, aggregating 177.82 miles, which are not covered by any other mortgage, and in paying off 2,500,000 dols. First Mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Evanston, and Lake Superior Railway Company, the latter being the only lien upon the property and franchises of this line, which is a double track suburban railroad of about fourteen miles in length.

The prospectus is issued of The City of Baltimore United Breweries (Limited). The share capital is £210,000, in shares of £10 each, divided into 11,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, and 10,000 Ordinary shares. In addition, there are £125,000 Six per Cent. Debentures, which the vendors take in part payment of the purchase-money. The present issue is of the full amount both of Preference and Ordinary shares. The company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on as a going concern three breweries, with two malt-houses in and near the City of Baltimore, U.S.A., which has a population of about half a million. The price to be paid by the company is £325,000, payable as to £125,000 in Mortgage Debentures of the company, and the remainder in cash.

The movement against the re-election of Mr. Corbin to the presidency of the Reading Railroad has been without result, the votes of both English and American shareholders being refused, as three of the voting trustees supported the president's re-election and voted 788,809 shares deposited in their trust. The minority trustee, Mr. Thomas Wannamaker, proposed Mr. Thomas Dolan, but the election judges declined to receive his vote. The minority claimed to represent 600,000 votes. The report shows gross receipts to the amount of 20,537,375 dols.; expenses, 12,396,706 dols.; net earnings, 8,140,669 dols. Of this rentals took 2,842,319 dols.; interest on railroad loans, 4,085,139 dols.; and coal and iron company's interest and sinking funds, 1,144,284 dols., leaving a surplus of 68,927 dols. The coal and iron company's operations show earnings to the amount of 17,818,225 dols., and expenses amounting to 18,782,566 dols., leaving a loss of 974,373 dols. The working expenses of the railroad were 57.4 per cent. of the traffic earnings, being 4.6 over the previous year.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—The Brighton Railway Company at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which makes the dividend on the deferred stock for the whole year 8¼ per cent., and gives 1⅛ per cent. on contingent rights stock. The balance carried forward is £8,400. This time last year the dividend on the ordinary stock was at the rate of 8¼ per cent. per annum, the deferred receiving 5¼ per cent., and £11,000 was carried forward; Lloyd's Bank (Limited), 12*s.* per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 2*s.*, making for the year 16¼ per cent.; Leeds and County Bank, at the rate of 6 per cent.; Union Marine Insurance, 10 per cent.; Reliance Marine Insurance, 10 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, moderate. Probable sales 8,000. Futures 1½ to 2 points lower.

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Sheffield Deferred, and North British Preference ¼ each, and North Western ⅛. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred ½, Great Western, Chatham Ordinary, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Peruvian 1870 1-16. *Lower*: Turkish 1871 Loan ¼, Group 2, ⅛, and Portuguese ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Norfolk and Western Preference ¾, Union Pacific shares ½, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜. *Lower*: Erie Second Mortgage, Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½ each, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Wabash Preference and Mortgage ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Ontario shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ¼, and Canadian Pacific ⅛. *Fallen*; Mexican Second Preference 1½, the Ordinary and First Preference 1¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Mason and Barry and De Beers 1-16. *Receded*: Primitiva Nitrate ½.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	96⅞	7
Do acct	97 5/16	7/16
Do. 1923	99¼	¾
2½ per Cent ..	94½	¾
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
India 3½ per Cent	107	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Ru	71¼	2
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112½	13
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	½xd
Birmingham Crp. St.	110½	11
Liverpool	112½	¾

FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	82¾	3¼
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63¼	¾
Do Treasury	92	3
Austrian Gold	92	4
Do. Silver	71	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 93	75⅝	7
Do. part paid ..	10	9 dis
B. Ayres 3 p.c.	99½	100½
Do. Cedulas I.	41½	2
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	3
Do. B	89	91
Egypt. State Dom	102	½
Do. Unified	92 13/16	15/16
Do. Preference	103⅛	⅜
Do. Daira Sanieh	82⅝	⅞
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86¼	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881 ..	90¼	¾
Hung. Gold Rentes	85⅛	⅜
Italian	92 9/16	11/16
Mexican 6 per c 1888	93¾	4¼
Peruvian 5 p.c.	16⅛	½
Do. 6 p.c.	18⅞	19
Portuguese	62⅞	3⅛
Russian 4 p.c. 1889	93¼	4¼
Spanish 4 p.c.	71 3/16	5/16
Turkish 1854	101	3
Series A	41½	2
Series B	24½	5
Series D	17⅞	18
4½ p.c. 1871	94⅝	5
4 p.c. Defence	100¼	1¼
5 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71¼	2¼
Virginia Funded	44	5
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107	8

BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	127⅜	⅝
Great Eastern	83⅞	4⅛
Great Northern	225	7
Ditto A	110	11
Great Western	170¼	¾
Hull and Barnsley	37	⅛
Lanc. and York	124½	5½
Brighton (Ordinary)	161	3
Brighton A	161⅝	⅞
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅞	3⅛
Cha. Preference	108½	9
North Western	180¼	¾
South Western	158	9
Manchester & Sheffield	93	5
Do. A	62⅝	⅛
Met. Consolidated	81	½
Do. District	31	½
Midland	146⅛	⅝
North British Pref	78⅛	⅜
Do. Def.	64⅝	⅞
North Eastern	173⅞	4⅛
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	152	4
Do. Deferred	103¾	5¼
Taff Vale, 1889 ..	87	90

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	73⅛	⅜
Cen. Pacific Shares	35	½
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	71	½
Denver & R. Grande	16⅞	17⅛
Do. Pref.	51	½
Illinois Shares	122½	3½
Lake Shore	107¼	¼
Ohio & Mississippi	22¼	¾
Louis. and Nash. ..	88⅝	⅞
Mex. Cen. New 4s.	71¼	¾
Miss. Kan. & Texas	9¾	10¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110½	11
New York Ontario	19⅞	20⅛
Erie Shares	27	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	105	½
Norfolk & West. Pref	63¼	¾
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34½	5
North Pacific Pref	75¼	6½
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¼	5¼
Phil. & Read. Sh. ..	18⅝	⅞
1st Preference ..	71½	2½
Union Pacific S. ..	63¼	9¼
Wabash Preference	32¾	3¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	53	4
Grand Trunk Ord	10 11/16	13/16
Do. First Pref.	75¼	⅝
Do. Second Pref	50¼	1
Do. Third Pref	23⅛	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	76	½
Mexican Ordinary	36	½
Do. First Pref	114	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	71¾	2¼
Lombardo-Venet	12 7/16	9/16
Nitrate Railway ..	21⅜	⅝

BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¾	16¼
City Bank	22½	3½
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜
London and County	92½	3½
Union of London ..	42	3
London and West	73½	4½
London Joint Stock	41	2
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56⅝	7½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	59	60

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/5	3/9
Mysore shares	1⅛	⅜
Ooregums	1⅞	2⅛
Cape Copper	3 11/16	13/16
Namaqua	2⅜	⅝
Mason and Barry	7⅛	¼
Rio Tinto	17	⅛
Montana Claims	1 3/16	5/16
De Beers new shares	12⅞	3⅛
S. African Explor.	24⅝	5

TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American ..	52	3
Do. Pref.	87½	8½
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	½
Direct Unit. States	10¼	½
Eastern	14	¼
Ditto Extension	13½	14
National Telephone	6⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	⅛

TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Omn. ..	193	95
London Street	12	13
London Tramway ..	15	½
North Metropolitan	27¼	28¼

WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	253	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction ..	125	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New ..	351	9
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	157	72
W. Middlesex	251	4

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	250	5
Imp. Continental ..	215	18
South Metro. A..	303	5
Do. B..	253	5
Do. C..	243	50
London Electric ..	3¼	4
Metropolitan	4¾	5

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	⅛
Guinness and Co. ..	337½	42½
Hotchkiss	7⅛	¼
Bryant and May ..	23¼	11
Spratt's Patent	8¼	½
Liverpool Nitrate	16	18
Primitiva Nitrate	19¼	20¼
Salt Union Shares	10⅛	⅜
P and O. Steam ..	—	—
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Nat. Discount Co.	12	½
Hudson's Bay	20	½
Suez Canal	90	½
E. and W. Ind. Dock	13	2
London and St. K.	35	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	16	¼	Lisbon Berlyn	9/3	9/9
San Jorge	6½	7	Oceana Land	15	½
Tarapaca Water	11¼	¾	Sutherland Reef	4½	5
City and Suburban	10¼	11¼	Transvaal Land	1¼	½pm
Jumpers Gold	12½	13	G. F. of S. Africa	6	½
Jubilee	5¼	6¼	Exploring Co.	20¼	1¼
Salisbury	11¼	¾	Rothschild's Exploration	4¼	⅝pm
Ruby	1⅛	½pm	Southern Land	⅝	⅞pm

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Mr. Chaplin's muzzling order has caused a greater stir in Kent than is generally supposed. Around Dover a placard is being displayed which reads: "The Good Old Tory Remedy (copied from the Spanish Inquisition)." Here comes a drawing of a muzzle, and then, "On the English side of St. George's Channel it is at present only applied to Dogs. There is, however, great hope in the habitations of the Faithful that with the spread of the Primrose Plague its application may ultimately be extended to English Men' The Tory threats of diminished subscriptions and abstention from active support would appear to be made in earnest. Providing one knows the points to touch upon, what a little it takes to make them oblivious to their country's "peril!"

⁂

Father Damien's example is beginning to bear abundant fruit. His successor is already busy among the Molokai lepers, and now, we are told, an heroic woman is going out. She is young, and she is the daughter of a Church of England clergyman who has gone over to the Church of Rome, and next Saturday she sails for the lovely islands in the Southern Seas over the everlasting summer of which disease and death brood in their most repulsive form. The fact that a woman should volunteer to minister to the outcasts is but another example of that spirit of self-sacrifice which led a Florence Nightingale, a Sister Dora, and a host of nameless ones to face grim death among the wounded and those stricken with deadly disease. It is also the same spirit which led Joan of Arc to victory and death, and which made the figure of one girl who drank a cup of hot human blood to save her father's life stand gloriously out from the confused horrors of that St. Bartholomew's night.

⁂

But who is the young lady who is leaving Liverpool in a few days for the lepers' islands? There might have been some excuse for keeping the poor leper's name quiet whom the Prince mentioned in a former speech as walking about and selling meat in our markets; but surely the name of the woman who thus goes forth to battle with death should be proclaimed from the housetops and written in letters of gold on a tablet in the temple of fame.

⁂

Sir William Mackinnon is, I hear, recruiting in the fresh air of Argyleshire, but he will be back in town in time to welcome Stanley when the great man arrives in February.

⁂

What a difference a moustache does make in a man to be sure! Take Mr. Beerbohm Tree, for instance. Though his cheerful countenance is familiar enough to me when clean shaven, at first sight I failed to recognize him in his altered condition. It was at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday. However, I peered in a rude manner, and found that it was Mr. Tree after all. The phenomenal appearance of this moustache—which is only a very little one, after all—puzzled me so that I ventured to interview the actor about his decoration. To tell the truth, Mr. Tree seemed to be rather proud of it, for he caressed it so tenderly that the other portions of his face must have been quite jealous. "The fact is," exclaimed Mr. Tree, "I have to use a moustache in 'A Man's Shadow;' and the agony—oh, the agony!—of a false moustache, which may drop off in the heat of passion, is too terrible for me to picture to you in mere words. So I use my own."

⁂

Mr. Bancroft, on the other hand, sacrificed a most handsome moustache of the Guards type, when he accepted the part of the wicked Abbé in the "Dead Heart." Its absence gives him a fierceness of aspect which has a distinct effect upon susceptible audiences. It is evident that there is a difference of opinion amongst actors in the matter of moustaches. If any of them feel moved to offer a few remarks upon such an interesting subject, my columns are at their service.

⁂

Now Mr. Toole, who was also a conspicuous figure on the Lyceum stage, is much too handsome to need a moustache. But quite apart from questions of manly beauty, moustachioed or non-moustachioed, with or without, he is always admired. He will, if he is a wise man, however, let not only his moustache but his beard and whiskers grow during his forthcoming voyage to Australia. Of course, his enemies will say he is disguising himself to avoid his creditors; but Mr. Toole can afford to pooh-pooh such idle tittle-tattle. At present he is much engaged upon his trunks—his portmanteaus, to be more accurate.

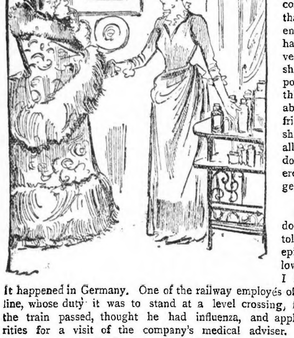
⁂

The *Daily Graphic* has, it appears, been "battling with the most extraordinary and unforeseen difficulties;" editors have "almost wept" to see the havoc with the flimsy; artists have torn their hair when they saw their false impressions of "really admirable and delicate work," and generally it is evident from the apology which appears in our illustrated contemporary this morning that the *Daily Graphic* is a little downhearted. I am not a bit surprised. Of course, it is all the fault of those terrible machines, and "half of those are French, don't you know." In spite of all this, I still maintain that it is really a "mourning" paper. *Vide* the funeral procession this "mourning."

⁂

Lord Walsingham's place at Merton, where Lord Hartington is lying ill, is spoken of as near Thetford, but it is not so in the way that Euston Hall, Elvedon Hall, Riddlesworth, Shadwell Park, and many other well-known country seats cluster round the little town on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, once the seat of the Norfolk bishopric, and which at one time had more than thirty churches. Thetford is the post town for an immense area in Norfolk, and mail carts go some forty miles with letters on the arrival of the night mail. Merton is really near Watton, not Walton, and is a small country village of 175 inhabitants, while Walton has 1,400 people.

⁂



The lady who visited the three eminent physicians and published her experiences in these columns writes to say that under the influence of their advice she has completely recovered. She is now, she says, in the happy position depicted in this sketch—namely, able to help her friends. "Dear sir," she writes, "I am for all the world like a doctor. The only difference is that I don't get any fees."

⁂

Some good anecdotes are already being told about the influenza epidemic, but the following caps any that I have hitherto seen. It happened in Germany. One of the railway employés of a much-frequented line, whose duty it was to stand at a level crossing, flag in hand, when the train passed, thought he had influenza, and applied to the authorities for a visit of the company's medical adviser. The latter, however, was extremely busy, and could not see his way to travel to the out-of-the-way village where the flagman lived. He was, however, a man of resources, and ordered the patient to stand at his post when a certain train came by in which the doctor was travelling, and to put his tongue out as far as he possibly could, in order that the medico might see what was the matter. The flagman, nothing daunted, obeyed the order To English readers, familiar with English expresses, the story sounds absurd; but with the fearful and wonderful slowness of many German trains all things are possible.

PREVENT INFLUENZA BY AVOIDING CHILL.—Wear the Jaeger Warm Woollen Clothing guaranteed pure by Trade Mark containing Dr. Jaeger's Portrait.—Descriptive List post free from London depots: 3 and 4 Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.; 456, West Strand (opposite Grand Hotel); 85 and 86, Cheapside, 158, Fenchurch-street; 42 and 43, Fore-street (close to Moorgate-street Station).

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE REGENT'S CANAL, CITY, AND DOCKS RAILWAY.

The Regent's Canal, City, and Docks Railway Company, which was incorporated by Parliament in 1882, with a share and debenture capital of £10,400,000, have deposited two bills of considerable importance to this undertaking. The first of these bills seeks to extend until the 18th August, 1896, the time for completing the railway as authorized in 1882, and to facilitate the raising of the capital for the construction of the line (none of which has yet been raised) by issuing it at a discount, and by attaching to it a preferential dividend. The second of these bills, which the company will proceed with in the event of the first bill not being passed, asks Parliament to sanction the abandonment of the whole scheme. In the event of this bill being passed the name of the company will be changed to "The Regent's Canal and Docks Company," and the ordinary capital reduced from £8,100,000 to £1,500,000, which represents the capital of the canal company the transfer of which to the railway company has been completed.

750,000 BUSHELS OF CORN BURNED.

The elevator of the Northern Central Railroad at Baltimore, valued at £60,000, and containing 750,000 bushels of corn, has been destroyed by fire. The British steamship *Sacra Basco*, which was lying near the wharf, has also been burned, and three of her crew are believed to have perished, while some others were injured. The British steamers *Rhio* and *North Erin* were also damaged.—*Reuter.*

THE EUROPEAN RAILWAY CONGRESS.

The annual European Railway Congress, at which the tariffs, times, and the fates generally of the travelling public are settled, is to be held this week at Rome. The English railways represented will be the Great Eastern, South Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, but no important novelties in the shape of new through services are down for discussion.

LORD SALISBURY AS A GOLFER.

It is stated that Mr. Balfour has converted his uncle to the pleasures and virtues of golf, and some time before his illness Lord Salisbury was playing on a course laid out at Hatfield. Lord Salisbury has begun too late in life ever to become even a medium player, but the exercise will be a useful corrective to his natural tendency to obesity.

AN "INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S PLUTARCH."

The International Library of Women's Works in Paris, which is under the patronage of the Queen of Roumania, the Princess Christian, and other distinguished lady authors, is about to publish in French an International Women's Plutarch, which will contain biographical details, portraits, &c., of all contemporary lady authors, composers, musicians, dramatic and lyric artists, painters and sculptors, irrespective of nationality. Mdme. de Wolska, the manageress of the library, is anxious to obtain, if possible at first hand, information and notes for the forthcoming work. Ladies who have occupied themselves with literature and art are therefore requested to communicate with Mdme. de Wolska, at 21, Passage Saulnier, Paris.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SWIMMER.

The death is announced at Prague of Peter Johnson, a famous Leeds swimmer. Peter was not renowned for fast swimming like his brother J. B. Johnson, but for graceful feats and long dives. Lameness or weakness of one leg rendered him somewhat awkward in locomotion on land, but in water he was an incomparable master of all the arts of natation, and by his antics could amuse as well as instruct. On exhibition nights it was a common sight to see Peter swim under water fully three times the whole length of the large swimming bath in Cookridge-street, the total distance before he rose for breath being over ninety yards. Not even Fenimore Cooper's Mohicans could much excel that feat. Some years ago Peter and his brother caused a sensation in London by a pretended rescue from drowning in the Thames.—*Leeds Mercury.*

NAPOLEON III.'S "SHADOW."

The death is announced of M. Hyrvoix, one of the chiefs of police appointed by the Emperor Napoleon III. It was he who controlled the twenty plain-clothes men who accompanied the Emperor in his walks abroad. One of M. Hyrvoix's "agents" closely resembled his Majesty in build and features. This man was, therefore, employed as a kind of perambulating dummy figure, and was successfully used on more than one occasion for the purpose of arresting would-be political assassins.

ANOTHER WORK BY MR. M'CULLAGH TORRENS.

Mr. W. M'Cullagh Torrens, who retains at an advanced age his remarkable talent for political research, has been for a long time engaged upon an important work illustrative of the character and composition of British Cabinets from the first historical formation of that method in regard to the business of executive government.

THE GREAT FOOTBALL MATCH.—NORTH v. SOUTH.

This, the principal trial match held under the auspices of the Football Association, took place yesterday at Kennington Oval, in the presence of some 3,000 spectators. The Southerners, although playing a man short during the last half-hour, gained a well-earned victory by three goals to one. The match produced an excellent exhibition of the different styles of play in vogue in the North and South. The clever, tricky passing of the visitors, and the accuracy with which they butted the ball with their heads, were in marked contrast to the straightforward, dashing style adopted by the Southerners. The latter rarely "head" the ball, and when they do there is much uncertainty as to the direction it will take. The play of Lindley and Currey, forward, and Wreford Brown, half back, was greatly admired, as was the grand tackling and kicking of the two Walterses at back. Moon was a far better goal keeper than the Northern custodian, who made one very bad mistake. Holt, the centre half-back, Oliver back, and Bassett forward, were the pick of the Northerners.

THE NEW ASBESTOS COMPANY (LIMITED).

There is money in asbestos, as the success of English companies has shown, but it does not follow that the French company which is now appealing for English capital will be a success. Indeed, the frequent changes which have marked the concern taken over shows that things have not been going smoothly with this undertaking. With respect to the asbestos properties in Italy taken over by the company, and the profits likely to be realized, Mr. James Boyd, who has resided nearly ten years in Italy in connection with asbestos mining properties, and has an intimate knowledge of the matter, writes to us as under;—

Properties in Italy.—These are, in my opinion, of little value, and have all, or nearly all, been already given up by other asbestos mining companies as of no value. I believe the lot could have been secured for about £200.

Value.—The sale of Italian asbestos goods, such as millboard, engine-packing, &c., is small, and the total world consumption of Italian asbestos for these purposes may be set down at 100 to 150 tons per annum, or less than 5 per cent. of the asbestos used. The English Admiralty have always refused to put asbestos packing on their list, because it could not be made without an admixture of cotton, and all their supplies are of Canadian asbestos. At the gun factories a few tons of Italian asbestos are used annually for a special purpose—say 3 to 5 tons per annum. The United Asbestos Company, who are large owners of Italian asbestos mines, have for the last nine years only raised about an average of 100 tons per annum.

Profits.—These are set down at from £10 to £500 per ton. In England the bulk of asbestos sold is at prices varying between £30 and £250 per ton, and such a price as £500 per ton is unknown, unless for lots of a few pounds weight for special uses. At Turin, where labour is cheaper than in France, and where the manufacture of asbestos has been carried on for many years, and skilled labour is thus easily obtained, there are several firms who send their goods all over France, the import duties being of such an amount as not seriously to impede them, and as a matter of fact prices are lower there than in England. It would be interesting to learn how, in spite of these protective tariffs, the firm of Fleury and Vidal, of which M. Vidal, the managing director of the new company, was partner, did not succeed.

Cardinal Newman is in good health despite rumours to the contrary.

At a General Assembly of the Royal Society of British Artists, held last evening, the following gentlemen were elected members, namely:—A. E. Brockbank, Gordon Browne, Val. Davis, Chas. H. M. Kerr, Davidson Knowles, F. H. A. Parker, J. L. Pickering, S. Sidley, and Archd. Webb.

Mr. R. J. Billinton, chief locomotive draftsman to the Midland Railway Company has to-day been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Stroudley as locomotive superintendent of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. Mr. Billinton was originally in the service of the Brighton Company.

In the offices of the School Board there was held yesterday a meeting of the council of the London Schools Dinner Association, Mr. Mundella, Sir Henry Peek, Mrs. Jeune, and Mrs. Besant being present. It seems that funds are not flowing in as freely as they should if the good object in view is to be carried out efficiently. So far only £1,100 has been subscribed.

THE DOCKERS' TESTIMONIAL TO CARDINAL MANNING.

The invitation to "come in your thousands" was not quite realized last night at the Limehouse town-hall, when a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the late Dock Strike Council to further the object of the testimonial fund to Cardinal Manning on the completion of his silver jubilee on June 8th next. Nevertheless, the handsome hall was almost filled by an eager audience of "Union" men, and a few ladies graced the occasion by their presence. The movement is stated by its supporters to be purely unsectarian, and put forward "simply to do honour to the man who, at the age of fourscore and two, came forward unasked and unsolicited to put an end, for the sake of his fellow man, and for that object alone, to what might have proved, if it had not been for his mediation, one of the most calamitous visitations on the working classes of the metropolis within the memory of man." The chairman (Mr. Hume Webster) said that the Cardinal was most famous as a helper of the poor. There had not been a movement during the last twenty-five years to help the poor but Cardinal Manning had taken part in it. (Cheers.) He had influenced the Committee on the Housing of the Poor. There was a great movement on foot to signalise the twenty-fifth year of his Eminence's archbishopric at Westminster. They proposed that an address of gratitude should be presented to the Cardinal, with pictures representing all the trades on the riverside, and a sum of money, to be distributed as he chose. Every union that took part in the strike should arrange a subscription or a levy among its members, and should elect two members to a central council, which was to decide the form of the testimonial. Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (who like Mr. Burns and Mr. Tom Mann, could not be present), had agreed to be treasurer of the fund. Mr. Webster concluded by saying that by showing gratitude to Cardinal Manning they honoured themselves more than they honoured the Cardinal. (Cheers.)

A resolution was then submitted to the effect that the men of the riverside trades who were engaged in the great dock strike earnestly wished to take the opportunity of his Eminence Cardinal Manning's silver jubilee to express their heartfelt gratitude to him for his great labours on their behalf, which so materially assisted in bringing about a settlement of the strike, and as a record of their appreciation of his great services, desire to present his Eminence with a testimonial. Mr. Ben Tillett, who was enthusiastically greeted by the crowd that now thronged the hall, stated that in the early stages of the strike movement it was Cardinal Manning who stimulated him. Would his line of action bear fruit, he asked the old Cardinal, in spite of the apathy of the men? The answer was that if he worked consistently for the good of his fellow men he would be successful. He believed the Cardinal's words had helped to bring about the revolution in the feeling of the men towards the speaker. The morality and the religion of Cardinal Manning were high above the morality and the religion of many other professors of religion. (Loud cheers.) The old Cardinal had an extraordinary power of convincing the directors. The grandest effort of the Cardinal's life had been to give to the men a good reason to say they were men, to face their masters, and to stand up as man to man and ask for their rights as rights. (Great cheering.) Needless to say the resolution was enthusiastically carried.

THE DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

The scheme of decoration which is now being proceeded with at St. Paul's deals not with the dome or drum, on which so many experiments have been made, but with the spandrels of the eight arches beneath the whispering gallery which, first striking the eye of the spectator, lend themselves admirably to fine and effective adornment. The subjects decided upon include four Prophets and four Evangelists—the first-named by Mr. Alfred Stevens, whom the Royal Academy have just made an Old Master of—and the last by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., and Mr. W. E. F. Britten. By Mr. Watts are St. Matthew and St. John, the latter of which has just been completed in glass mosaic. It is a great success and demonstrates how unsurpassable is that material for long distance effects. The subjects of Mr. Britten's own original work are the St. Mark and St. Luke, the cartoons of which have just been accepted by the committee. These will shortly be completed in colour and placed in Dr. Salviati's hands for reproduction in mosaic; so that it is not too much to hope that by the end of the year we may see the metropolitan cathedral worthily embellished, if only over a small proportion of the available space. As few English artists have a finer artistic instinct than Mr. Britten, or a more complete knowledge of the requirements and sentiment of decorative art, an entirely happy result may be counted upon, and the committee may take courage and proceed to light up Wren's masterpiece by degrees in consummation of the intentions of its architect.

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AND PODOPHYLLIN
The Safest Antibilious Medicine.
A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia.
Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere

Sulpholine
FOR CLEARING THE SKIN. Lotion
In a few days Spots, Blemishes, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy. Bottles 2s. 9d. Sold everywhere.

ALL IN SEARCH OF HEALTH
should know that every nerve and muscle of the body can be speedily strengthened by simply wearing
HARNESS'
ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
It cures almost all disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Those who have any doubt as to its remarkable Properties for imparting NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the debilitated constitution, should write for book of testimonials, or call and examine the originals, and see the Belt tested at the Institute of the
MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Limited,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
(Corner of Rathbone Place.)
Consultation free of charge, personally or by letter.
CALL OR WRITE FOR A BELT TO-DAY
before you forget it.

NATH. BERRY'S PIANOS
With brass-plated actions, iron plated backs. Warranted for 20 years
Price 18 guineas.
THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
14s. per month.
Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas.
Organs from 6s. per month.
Send for illustrated price lists with testimonials, 136, Ci road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for Shares will be CLOSED TO-MORROW (Wednesday) for LONDON, and on THURSDAY for the COUNTRY.

Temporary Show-rooms.—No. 58, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

Messrs. SPIERS and POND (LIMITED) have contracted to use the Machines at twelve of their Principal Refreshment Bars and Restaurants, and orders have been received for the following places, viz.:—

Criterion.
Gaiety.
Auction Mart, E.C.
Winchester House.
Yorkshire Grey.
Manchester Railway Station.
Liverpool Railway Station.
Mansion House Railway Station.
Victoria Railway Station.
Ludgate Railway Station.
Holborn Viaduct Railway Station.
Waterloo Railway Station.

THE VOLCANIC-AERATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

For the Supply of Aërated Waters on Draught (Messrs. Farrow and Jackson's Patents).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

CAPITAL £100,000, divided into 99,000 ORDINARY SHARES and 1,000 Founders' Shares of £1 each, such Founders' Shares not ranking for dividend until 20 per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary Shares, after which they will be entitled to receive one-half the surplus profits. The Founders' Shares will be allotted to the Vendors in part payment of the purchase-money.

ISSUE of the SHARE CAPITAL at par, payable 5s. per Share on Application, 5s. per Share on Allotment, 5s. one month after Allotment, and the balance at a date to be fixed by the Directors, with at least one month's notice o call.

DIRECTORS.

William G. Ellison Macartney, Esq., M.P., Clogher Park, Clogher, co. Tyrone, and Palace Chambers, S.W.

William Hudson, Esq., of Messrs. William Hudson and Co., 16, Philpot-lane, E.C., expert and valuer of wines and spirits.

Colonel Francis Arthur Hutchins, Director Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, London.

S. V. Kemp, Esq., C.E. (late engineer to Messrs. Spiers and Pond), 158, Cromwell-road, S.W.

*Algernon B. Jackson, Esq. (Messrs. Farrow and Jackson), 16, Great Tower-street, E.C., and Haymarket, W. (Managing Director).

* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.

The Capital and Counties Bank (Limited), 39, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., and its Branches.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Nash, Field, and Withers, 12, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Percy Browning and Todd, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings and Stock Exchange, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. C. F. Kemp, Ford, and Co., 73, Lombard-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Henry Godbold.

OFFICES (pro tem.)—16, Philpot-lane, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring for Great Britain and Ireland the Patents owned by the Vendors, for manufacturing and supplying, in Bottles, or by a Counter Fountain on Draught, high-class Mineral Waters of every kind (pure or flavoured with every variety of syrup and essence) aërated with liquified natural carbonic acid gas, at a minimum price; while in quality, in purity, and in aëration, the Artificial Mineral Waters manufactured under these Patents approach more nearly to Nature's standard, i.e., to natural mineral waters, than any artificial waters yet produced.

The Patents are especially valuable for the following reasons:—

1. No Steam Power required for driving the machinery.
2. No Skilled Labour of any kind necessary for the successful working.
3. No Valves or intricate working parts liable to get out of order.
4. The aërated water produced is of the highest possible quality, and the cost of production is less than one penny per dozen.
5. The thorough aëration of the water is so rapid that sufficient to fill one gross of mineral water bottles can be made in five minutes by the smallest class of machine.
6. The Natural Carbonic Acid Gas being pure, the aërated water mixes well with all the syrups, fruit essences, wines, or spirits.

Owing to the small space (3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in.) required for working the machines, this system is especially suitable for use on board ship. Besides the better quality and cheaper price of the waters produced, a great saving would be effected in freightage and storage of bottles, cases, &c., and in avoiding breakage and damage to same.

Sets of the apparatus have already been fixed at the following places, amongst others, and continue to give every satisfaction:—

The Canterbury Music Hall; Lockhart and Co.; Britannia Fruit Preserving Company; Hodgson and Downs, wine merchants, Newcastle; Lamb Bros., Rich-hill, county Armagh; Rommenholler and Co., Rotterdam; Rountree, Hills, and Co., wine merchants, York; J. Davis Smith, wine merchants, Oporto, Portugal; The Sailors' Home, Well-street, E.; The Angel, Edmonton; Wesleyan East-end Mission.

Further orders have also been received from:—

Blanchards, Regent-street; Porta and Guffanti, Monte Carlo, Leicester-street; Northern Hotel, Brighton; the Empire Music Hall; Hatchett's, Piccadilly; and many others.

Estimated profit per annum from the rental and working of each set of apparatus for serving the Aërated water on draught:—

If fixed in a house selling, say, three gross of minerals per week £12 15 6

A net gain is shown to the retailer of 17s. 9d. per week, after paying rental of apparatus, in favour of the Company's new system, or an annual net gain of £46 3s. to the retailer, solely on the first cost of aërated drinks to him.

If only 5,000 Machines be fitted up, and basing the calculation on the lowest computation of a house selling only one gross, the profit accruing to this Company would be £44,200 per annum, which would of itself be sufficient to pay nearly 40 per cent.

These estimates of profits apply only to the Counter Fountains for serving the Aërated Waters on draught. A large return may also be expected by the Company from the rental and sale of machinery for aërating and bottling the waters. The Company will be in a position to develop a large trade in such sales amongst refreshment rooms, hospitals, chemists, clubs, schools, passenger ships, &c., while by means of the smaller machines a good domestic demand may be successfully organized.

The price to be paid by the Company for the whole of the Patents and any subsequent improvements is £20,000, payable as to £10,000 in cash, and the balance thereof in fully paid-up Shares, including the Founders' Shares.

The only contracts entered into are as follows, namely:—Contract dated 23rd October, 1889, between Richard Brooker Jackson, Algar George Farrow, and Algernon Brooker Jackson, of the one part, and Robert Augustus Panchaud, of the other part. Indenture of 23rd October, 1889, between the said R. A. Panchaud of the one part, and the said R. B. Jackson, A. G. Farrow, and A. B. Jackson, of the other part. Two Agreements, dated respectively 4th and 11th January, 1890, between the said R. A. Panchaud, of the one part, and William Ruthven, as Trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part. The Contract, dated the 9th January, 1890, made between the said R. A. Panchaud and the said William Ruthven above referred to, provides that the various Agreements which have been entered into between the said R. A. Panchaud and the various persons or companies who are using, or have agreed to use, the machines shall be taken over by the Company. The Agreements and Licence can be inspected on application at the office of the Solicitors to the Company.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the Bankers).

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE VOLCANIC AERATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of 5s. per share on an application for Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Volcanic Aeration Company (Limited), I hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, upon the terms of the accompanying Prospectus, dated 11th January, 1890, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I further agree to pay to your Bankers the sum of 5s. per Share on Allotment, and the balance as and when required in the terms of the said Prospectus; and I authorize you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of such Shares.

Signature (Name in full)............
Address ....
Occupation............
Date of Application ......1890.

Established 1853.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,

BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Reserve Fund............£80,000

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,

F. H. ROCKE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

ISSUE of 5,000,000 dols. 4 per cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds. Principal and Interest payable in New York in United States Gold Coin. Interest payable half-yearly, 1st January and 1st July. Principal payable 1st May, 1989.

Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS invite SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above BONDS.

The price of issue is 99¼ per cent., equal to £108 10s. per bond of 1,000 dols.,

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

5 per cent. or £10 0 0 per Bond on Application,
94¼ „ „ 183 10 0 „ on January 31st, 1890.

99¼ „ „ £193 10 0 per Bond of 1,000 dols., against which payment definitive Bonds will be delivered, bearing interest from January 1, 1890.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously in New York and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Bonds are of 1,000 dols. each to bearer, but for the convenience of investors they may be converted into registered Bonds at the Office of the Company in New York.

The following particulars of the financial position of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company, and of the character of the property, the mortgage of which forms the security of these Bonds, are taken from an official statement furnished by the Company, dated October 11, 1889.

The Company had on that date in actual operation altogether about 5,652 miles of railway, with about 44 miles of double track, and about 1,034 miles of side tracks.

The above 5,000,000 dol. Bonds form part of 6,000,000 dol. Bonds which were issued by the Company in reimbursement of the amount expended in constructing various lines of railway, aggregating 177.82 miles of railway, which are not covered by any other mortgage, and in paying off 2,500,000 dols. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Evanston, and Lake Superior Railway Company, the latter being the only lien upon the property and franchises of this line, which is a double track suburban railroad of about fourteen miles in length, having an independent entrance into and very valuable terminal facilities in the city of Chicago, which line had been previously acquired by the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Company.

The abovementioned 6,000,000 dols. form part of an authorized issue of 150,000,000 dols. secured by a General Mortgage dated May 1st, 1889, to the United States Trust Company, of New York, covering the entire railway property and franchises of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, therein described, subject to the prior liens of the several mortgages then amounting to 118,934,000.

Of the remaining 144,000,000 dol. Bonds a sufficient amount is by the terms of the Mortgage reserved for use in retiring dollar for dollar the existing funded indebtedness of the Company, and the balance may be applied for other uses as set forth in the Mortgage, to wit, for premium on retiring or refunding other prior Bonds, bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent., and for the cost of extensions and branches and additional second and side tracks, real estate, bridges, rolling stock, equipment, &c.

All new roads which may be built with the proceeds of these Bonds will come immediately under the lien of the present General Mortgage.

The Capital Stock of the Company is in

Common Shares $39,868,961
Preferred „ 21,610,900

A Total of.............. $61,479,861

The net income, after deducting taxes for the year

1886 .... was $10,302,793.20
1887 .... „ 10,312,255.16
1888 .... „ 7,708,551.03

The annual Interest charge on the total present outstanding Bonds, exclusive of the abovementioned 6,000,000 dol. Bonds, amounted in 1888 to about 7,104,775 dols.

According to an official statement dated January 8th, 1890, the first eleven months of 1889 show

Gross earnings .... 23,538,419.29 dols.
Operating expenses, including taxes.............. 15,399,775.42 dols.
Net earnings.............. 8,138,643.87 dols.

Increase net earnings over the same period, 1888.... 1,761,357.90 dols.

The net earnings for December are not yet known; should they be the same as for 1888 it would give total net earnings for 1889 .... 9,469,908.98 dols.

The subscription list in London will open on Thursday, January 16th, 1890, and be closed the same evening for London, and the following day for the Country.

Applications must be made on the annexed form.

In default of payment of the balance due on January 31, the amount paid on application will be subject to forfeiture.

Copy of the Official Statement dated October 11, 1889, referred to above, also of the Mortgage Deed, and the last Report of the Company, can be inspected by intending subscribers at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, 5, Bank-buildings, E.C.

7, Lothbury, London, E.C.
14th January, 1890.

Four per Cent. Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Gold Bonds, Redeemable 1989.

No.———

To Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

request that you will allot dols. of the Four per Cent. Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway Bonds, on which enclose the required deposit of Five per Cent. or £ , in accordance with the Prospectus issued by you, dated January 14, 1890, and engage to accept the said Bonds or any less number you may allot , and to make the payments thereon in accordance with the Prospectus.

Signature ....
Name in full ....
Address in full ....
Date ....18......

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital........ £4,233,325
Paid-up 846,665
Reserve Fund 460,000

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATES of INTEREST allowed for Deposits are RAISED as follows:—viz., to

FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. per annum at call.

FOUR-AND-THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice.

WILLIAM HANCOCK, Manager.
CHARLES H. HUTCHINS, Sub-Manager.

No. 35, Cornhill, E.C., Jan. 13, 1890.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK (LIMITED)

Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each.............. £2,000,000
Issued 200,000 Shares,:—
Paid up £500,000
Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 370,000

London Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.

Bankers—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland. Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co.

All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.

Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

INSTITUTED A.D. 1696.

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.)

LIFE.—Profits divided Annually.

FIRE.—Quinquennially or Septennially.

Bonuses Large. Expenses Moderate. No Personal Liability.

ANNUAL INCOME, £318,609.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,362,265.

No. 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,

27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.

Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.

CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BY ACCIDENT.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

assures £1,000 at death and full benefits at £4 per annum.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.

ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.

80,000 Annual Policyholders.

INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £285,000.

COMPENSATION PAID, £2,750,000.

West-End Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C.
Head Office: 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

The List of Applications OPENED on MONDAY, 13th inst., and will CLOSE on or before WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., both for Town and Country.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE UNITED BREWERIES (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts.

SHARE CAPITAL £210,000, divided into—

11,000 £6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each £110,000
10,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each 100,000
£210,000

In addition to the above Shares, £125,000 £6 per Cent. Debentures, which the Vendors take in part payment of the purchase-money.

Issue of £110,000 Preference Shares and £100,000 Ordinary Shares.

Payable—on Application, 10s. per Share.
Allotment £3 10s. „
3rd March, 1890 3 0s. „
3rd April, 1890 3 0s. „
£10 0s.

All payments made on allotment in advance of Calls will carry Interest at the rate of Five Pounds per Cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS.

Theodore H. Watney, The Mansions, Earl's Court-road, S.W. (Director of D. Watney and Son, Limited Brewers), Chairman.

Ernest H. Ashby, Elmcroft, Staines (Director C. Ashby and Co., Limited, Brewers).

T. Sutton Flack (Messrs. T. Sutton Flack and Co.), 2. Royal Exchange-buildings, London, and Natal.

Thomas Young (Messrs. Young and Rawley Lion Brewery, Eastbourne (Director of the Voigt Brewery Company, Limited).

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

William Miller, Bay View Brewery, Baltimore, U.S.A.

John Bauernschmidt, Mount Brewery, Baltimore, U.S.A.

Joseph H. Straus, Darley Park Brewery, Baltimore, U.S.A.

BANKERS.—Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, London.

SOLICITORS.—Bircham and Co., 50, Old Broad-street, London.

BROKERS.

Garle, Harris, and Russell, 4, Tokenhouse-buildings, London.

Edmund Campbell and Co., 12, Copthall-court, London.

Pixton and Coppock, 12, Half Moon-street, Manchester.

Molony and Murray, 51, Dame-street, Dublin.

AUDITORS.—Hart Bros., Tibbetts, and Co., 14, Moorgate-street, London.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Archd. R. Johnson.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—143, Cannon-st., London.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE UNITED BREWERIES (LIMITED).

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on as a going concern three well-known and important Breweries, with two Malt-houses, situated in and near the City of Baltimore, which is an important seaport in the State of Maryland, U.S.A., having an increasing population of about half a million.

Each of the three Breweries is equipped with refrigerating machinery, and their respective brewing plants are of the most complete description, and equal to an aggregate capacity of 160,000 barrels per annum, which is nearly double the present output, so that the demands of a largely-increased business can be met without further outlay in that respect.

28th October, 1889.

To the Directors of the
CITY OF BALTIMORE UNITED BREWERIES (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that we have examined the books of the Bay View Brewery, the Mount Brewery, and the Darley Park Brewery, with the two malt-houses attached thereto, situated in and near the City of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. We have also examined the Government Revenue returns.

We find that the outputs of the Breweries for the last three years have been as follows:—

BAY VIEW BREWERY.	MOUNT BREWERY.	DARLEY PARK BREWERY.	TOTAL.
Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels
1886..23,938.	1886..14,049.	1886..17,420.	60,407
1887..35,369.	1887..20,712.	1887..19,560.	75,641
1888..37,792.	1888..21,892.	1888..22,673.	82,357

The output for the first six months of 1889 of each brewery shows a substantial increase over the corresponding period of 1888, the total increase being over 4,500 barrels.

The net profits of the breweries and malthouses for the same period have been as follows:—

1886 ...... $135,666.24, at $4.84 = £27,900
1887 ...... 167,564.65, „ = 34,500
1888 ...... 186,471.42, „ = 38,400

In arriving at the above results, we have allowed a sufficient sum to cover depreciation, including in such reserve the cost of the whole of the repairs to plant, machinery, buildings, waggons, &c., and also the purchase of new waggons.

We are,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) HART BROS., TIBBETTS, and Co.

The certified net profit for the year 1888 of £38,400, included a profit estimated at about £4,400 arising from the purchase and sale of Malt; as this is simply a Merchant's profit, it is (for the purposes of the following calculation) proposed to deduct it and add as profit on the sale of the 4,500 additional barrels, say £1,300, which would show a net profit of £35,300.

Taking the rate of profits at £35,300 per annum, the following results will be shown:—

To pay interest, at £6 per cent., on £125,000 Debentures will require £ 7,500
To pay a dividend of £8 per cent. on £110,000 Preference Shares, will require.............. 8,800
To pay a dividend of £15 per cent. on £100,000 Ordinary Shares, will require.............. 15,000
—— £31,300

Leaving a balance of £4,000 for the expenses of administration, &c., without including the £4,400 before referred to as Merchant's profit.

The price to be paid by the Company for the whole of the properties, with all plant, machinery, stock-in-trade, and everything connected with the Breweries as abovementioned, which has been fixed by C. W. Hunten, is the sum of £325,000, payable as to £125,000 in Mortgage Debentures of the Company, and the balance in cash. The properties and businesses will be taken over as from the 1st day of September, 1889, subject to an allowance for interest.

Applications for Shares must be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, together with a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the 15th Hussars, and who was last heard of at Havre in 1881, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALEXR. COLYER, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

RESTELL'S IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE of valuable PARCELS of WINES and SPIRITS, in bond, on Thursday, 16th January.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL (Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane) will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, MINCING-LANE, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, at 1 o'clock punctually, the following valuable STOCKS of WINES and SPIRITS:—In bond.—50 pipes 29 hhds. 60 quarter-casks Port, including several parcels of vintage wines, sold to settle accounts; also shipments of Cockburn, Martinez, and Fonseca; 12 butts 5 hhds. 16 quarter-casks Sherry, shipped by Cosens and Ivison; also the Vardosa brand, &c.; 8 puns. 103 hhds. 38 quarter-casks 100 cases Brandy, Hennessy's 1875 and 1837, Otard's 1884 and 1887, The Company's 1875, Rouyer's 1887, Vine Growers' 1870, 1875, and 1878; also the brands of J. A. Noe and Co., Paul Rogier and Co., and Ch. Martinet and Co; 9 quarter-casks 19 butts 9 hhds. Whiskey (Scotch), Long John's, Ben Nevis, 1879, 1880, and 1883, Bowmore Islay 1885, Campbeltown 1883, 1884, and 1885, Strathdee 1876, &c.; 10 hhds. Whiskey (Irish), including John Jameson's 1887 and 1888; 6 puns. Rum (Jamaica), 190 cases Claret, 50 cases Champagne, Muscatel, Malaga, &c.—Catalogues and further particulars of the Auctioneers and Wine and Spirit Valuers, 29, Mark-lane, E.C.

IMPORTANT SALE of carefully selected VINTAGE and fine LIGHT OLD PORTS, also Pale and Golden Sherries, the whole in Bond, to be Sold entirely without reserve, to cover advances Re Alexander Webber and Co.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL (Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane) will include in their PUBLIC SALE, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, the 16th January, as follows:—

In Bond.

75 pipes .... 10 hhds..... 4 qr. casks..	Port. Comprising the Vintages 1875 and 1884, and fine Old Tawney Wines, bearing A. Webber and Co.'s brand.
2 dble. butts 102 butts .. 23 hhds..... 4 qr. casks...	Sherry. 1s. and 2s. 6d. duty, including shipments of R. C. Ivison.
3 hhds.	Brandy. Hennessy's and De Laage et Fils.

To close advance accounts Re Alexander Webber and Co.

Catalogues and samples on application to the Auctioneers, 29, Mark-lane, City.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selections of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 66 and 66, Chancery lane, W.C., and Hendon.

HAMPDEN HOUSE, Phœnix-street, N.W.

(rear of St. Pancras (Midland) Station).

City Offices: 3 and 4, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Students and Gentlemen engaged in Professional or Commercial Pursuits will find here a desirable and conveniently situated Residence. The House contains, in addition to all usual Club Rooms, over one hundred Bedrooms, spacious Art Studios, a large Hall, a Masonic Temple, a Gymnasium and Tennis Court. Common Rooms for Separate Societies, &c.—THOS. MOSS, B.A., General Secretary.

CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

PRINCE OF WALES'-ROAD, N.W.

Head Mistress—MISS LAWFORD.

The NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE on THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1890. In connection with this school there are scholarships given by the Brewers' and Clothworkers' Companies to the value of £225 per annum.

Term fee £1 14s. or £2 8s., according to age. Application to be made to the Secretary at the School.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

INEXPENSIVE Sound EDUCATION at SCHORNE COLLEGE, WINSLOW.—Over 400 Army and Navy boys, Clergy sons, Medical, &c., have been educated in either the Classical or Modern side, and the School has a good record. 30 gs. a Year, reduced to Brothers and Orphans.—Address Rev. Dr. JAMES.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL for GIRLS, SANDALL-ROAD, CAMDEN ROAD, N.W.

—Head Mistress, Miss Buss, F.C.P.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, January 23, 1890. In connection with this School there are Scholarships given by the Brewers' and Clothworkers' Companies, to the value of nearly £300 per annum. Term fee:—£5 17s. or £6 18s., according to age. Applications to be made to the Secretary at the school address.

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